Q17 Girls- Return Home	Every Night	Weekly	Twice Month	once Month	Never	Other	
Bagdhis Marhab Street	12	0	0	0	0	0	
Herat Imam Abu Hanifa SC	2	0	0	0	0	0	
Kabul Allaudin	0	5	7	3	2	1	
Kapisa	2	0	0	0	0	0	
Kunnar State Centre	17	1	3	3	0	0	
Kunnar Khadira Akbary SC	20	37	2	0	0	0	
Kundiz Harest Korean SC	0	0	0	2	0	0	
Kundiz State Centre	2	6	0	0	0	0	
Kunduz Hayat State Centre	5	0	0	0	0	0	
Laghman State Centre	4	0	0	0	0	0	
Laghman State Centre	18	0	0	0	0	0	
Nangarhar Abdullah Bin Abbas SC	14	0	0	1	0	0	
Nangarhar	0	1	0	0	0	0	
Nangarhar Usama Bin Said SC	8	0	0	0	1	0	
Nooristan Usama Aos Kantiva SC	6	2	0	2	0	0	
Nooristan Islamic State Centre	8	0	0	0	0	0	
Nooristan Asahad State Centre	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Tahhar State Centre	0	14	0	0	0	0	
Fatma AL Zahara SC	2	5	0	3	5	0	
Sumia SC	1	2	6	3	6	0	
Badakhshan SC	0	1	0	0	1	0	
Total	**121**	**74**	**18**	**17**	**15**	**1**	**246**
%	**49.1**	**30.1**	**7.3**	**7.3**	**6.1**	**0.4**	**100**

Q18 Girls- No. of Siblings	2	4	6	8	10	12	
Bagdhis Marhab Street	2	7	1	2	0	0	
Herat Imam Abu Hanifa SC	1	1	0	0	0	0	
Kabul Allaudin	4	3	6	1	1	2	
Kapisa	2	0	0	0	0	0	
Kunnar State Centre	1	6	17	0	3	1	
Kunnar Khadira Akbary SC	0	0	0	0	0	0	?
Kundiz Harest Korean SC	0	4	1	0	0	0	
Kundiz State Centre	0	2	2	1	2	0	
Kunduz Hayat State Centre	0	1	0	4	0	0	
Laghman State Centre	2	1	0	1	0	0	
Laghman State Centre	7	3	4	1	1	0	
Nangarhar Abdullah Bin Abbas SC	3	3	8	0	1	0	
Nangarhar	0	1	0	0	0	0	
Nangarhar Usama Bin Said SC	1	0	6	1	0	0	
Nooristan Usama Aos Kantiva SC	1	15	1	2	1	0	
Nooristan Islamic State Centre	0	1	3	2	2	0	
Nooristan Asahad State Centre	0	19	0	0	0	0	
Tahhar State Centre	5	4	5	1	0	0	
Fatma AL Zahara SC	4	5	5	1	0	1	
Sumia SC	0	0	7	3	1	0	
Badakhshan SC	0	1	1	0	0	0	
Total	**33**	**77**	**67**	**20**	**12**	**4**	**213**
%	**16**	**36**	**32**	**9**	**6**	**1.8**	**100**

Q19 Girls- Sisters Where?	At Home	Relative	In Centre	Other Centre	DK
Bagdhis Marhab Street	4	1	5	4	
Herat Imam Abu Hanifa SC	1	0	0	0	
Kabul Allaudin	9	1	11	2	
Kapisa	0	0	1	0	
Kunnar State Centre	30	0	0	0	
Kunnar Khadira Akbary SC	65	0	0	0	
Kundiz Harest Korean SC	2	1	4	0	
Kundiz State Centre	7	0	3	0	
Kunduz Hayat State Centre	5	0	3	0	
Laghman State Centre	4	0	1	0	
Laghman State Centre	17	0	2	0	
Nangarhar Abdullah Bin Abbas SC	12	2	2	0	
Nangarhar	2	0	0	0	
Nangarhar Usama Bin Said SC	10	0	0	0	
Nooristan Usama Aos Kantiva SC	24	0	0	0	
Nooristan Islamic State Centre	8	0	0	0	
Nooristan Asahad State Centre	22	0	0	0	
Tahhar State Centre	13	0	0	0	
Fatma AL Zahara SC	2	0	12	0	
Sumia SC	6	0	6	0	
Badakhshan SC	0	0	2	0	
Total -306	**243**	**5**	**52**	**6**	

Q20 Girls- Brothers Where?	At Home	Relative	In Centre	Other Centre	DK	
Bagdhis Marhab Street	4	0	8	0		
Herat Imam Abu Hanifa SC	2	0	0	0		
Kabul Allaudin	10	0	9	0	1	
Kapisa	0	0	0	0		
Kunnar State Centre	29	2	0	0		
Kunnar Khadira Akbary SC	63	0	0	0		
Kundiz Harest Korean SC	1	0	4	0		
Kundiz State Centre	4	0	5	0		
Kunduz Hayat State Centre	5	0	2	0		
Laghman State Centre	4	0	0	0	1	
Laghman State Centre	16	0	1	0		
Nangarhar Abdullah Bin Abbas SC	15	0	0	0		
Nangarhar	2	0	0	0		
Nangarhar Usama Bin Said SC	9	0	0	1		
Nooristan Usama Aos Kantiva SC	23	0	0	0		
Nooristan Islamic State Centre	8	0	0	0		
Nooristan Asahad State Centre	22	0	0	0		
Tahhar State Centre	13	0	1	0		
Fatma AL Zahara SC	4	1	13	1		
Sumia SC	13	0	0	0		
Badakhshan SC	1	0	1	0		
Total	**248**	**3**	**44**	**2**		**297**

Q22 Girls- Outdoor Games	Football	V-Ball	Kite	Other	
Bagdhis Marhab Street	0	0	0	2	
Herat Imam Abu Hanifa SC	1	0	1	0	
Kabul Allaudin	5	2	1	1	
Kapisa	1	0	0	0	
Kunnar State Centre	0	0	0	0	
Kunnar Khadira Akbary SC	6	0	56	4	
Kundiz Harest Korean SC	2	2	0	1	
Kundiz State Centre	2	3	0	0	
Kunduz Hayat State Centre	1	0	1	2	
Laghman State Centre	1	1	1	2	
Laghman State Centre	9	8	3	2	
Nangarhar Abdullah Bin Abbas SC	4	2	0	0	
Nangarhar	1	0	0	0	
Nangarhar Usama Bin Said SC	0	0	0	0	
Nooristan Usama Aos Kantiva SC	0	0	0	0	
Nooristan Islamic State Centre	0	0	0	0	
Nooristan Asahad State Centre	0	0	0	0	
Tahhar State Centre	0	0	2	13	
Fatma AL Zahara SC	0	0	0	0	
Sumia SC	0	1	0	0	
Badakhshan SC	0	1	0	1	
Total	**33**	**20**	**65**	**28**	**146**
%	**22**	**13.7**	**45**	**19.1**	**100**

Q23 Girls- School Class	Grades 1-6	Grades 7-9	Grades 10-12	
Bagdhis Marhab Street	11	0	1	
Herat Imam Abu Hanifa SC	0	1	1	
Kabul Allaudin	16	0	0	
Kapisa	1	0	0	
Kunnar State Centre	30	0	0	
Kunnar Khadira Akbary SC	60	0	0	
Kundiz Harest Korean SC	5	0	0	
Kundiz State Centre	7	0	0	
Kunduz Hayat State Centre	5	0	0	
Laghman State Centre	5	0	0	
Laghman State Centre	17	0	0	
Nangarhar Abdullah Bin Abbas SC	17	0	0	
Nangarhar	0	2	0	
Nangarhar Usama Bin Said SC	6	0	1	
Nooristan Usama Aos Kantiva SC	0	0	0	
Nooristan Islamic State Centre	0	0	0	
Nooristan Asahad State Centre	0	0	0	
Tahhar State Centre	15	0	0	
Fatma AL Zahara SC	13	1	0	
Sumia SC	0	11	0	
Badakhshan SC	0	2	0	
Total	**208**	**17**	**3**	**228**

Q24 Girls- School in the Centre		Yes	No	
Bagdhis Marhab Street		10	1	
Herat Imam Abu Hanifa SC		1	0	
Kabul Allaudin		15	0	
Kapisa		1	0	
Kunnar State Centre		24	2	
Kunnar Khadira Akbary SC		23	39	
Kundiz Harest Korean SC		5	0	
Kundiz State Centre		7	0	
Kunduz Hayat State Centre		5	0	
Laghman State Centre		5	0	
Laghman State Centre		16	0	
Nangarhar Abdullah Bin Abbas SC		17	0	
Nangarhar		0	2	
Nangarhar Usama Bin Said SC		5	0	
Nooristan Usama Aos Kantiva SC		0	0	
Nooristan Islamic State Centre		0	0	
Nooristan Asahad State Centre		0	0	
Tahhar State Centre		15	0	
Fatma AL Zahara SC		1	10	
Sumia SC		6	3	
Badakhshan SC		0	2	
Total		**156**	**59**	**215**

Q25 Girls- School Type	Regular	Literacy Class	Technical School	Madrasa	
Bagdhis Marhab Street	11	0	0	0	
Herat Imam Abu Hanifa SC	2	0	0	1	
Kabul Allaudin	18	0	0	0	
Kapisa	1	0	0	0	
Kunnar State Centre	24	0	0	0	
Kunnar Khadira Akbary SC	0	0	0	0	
Kundiz Harest Korean SC	5	0	0	0	
Kundiz State Centre	7	0	0	0	
Kunduz Hayat State Centre	5	0	0	0	
Laghman State Centre	1	0	0	4	
Laghman State Centre	0	0	0	18	
Nangarhar Abdullah Bin Abbas SC	14	5	0	0	
Nangarhar	0	0	0	2	
Nangarhar Usama Bin Said SC	6	0	0	1	
Nooristan Usama Aos Kantiva SC	0	0	0	0	
Nooristan Islamic State Centre	0	0	0	0	
Nooristan Asahad State Centre	0	0	0	0	
Tahhar State Centre	15	0	0	0	
Fatma AL Zahara SC	13	0	0	0	
Sumia SC	13	0	0	0	
Badakhshan SC	2	0	0	0	
total	**137**	**5**	**0**	**26**	**168**

Q26 Girls- Mines Info	YES	NO	
Bagdhis Marhab Street	1	10	
Herat Imam Abu Hanifa SC	0	2	
Kabul Allaudin	17	0	
Kapisa	1	0	
Kunnar State Centre	24	0	
Kunnar Khadira Akbary SC	0	65	
Kundiz Harest Korean SC	5	0	
Kundiz State Centre	6	0	
Kunduz Hayat State Centre	4	1	
Laghman State Centre	3	1	
Laghman State Centre	8	3	
Nangarhar Abdullah Bin Abbas SC	0	13	
Nangarhar	0	2	
Nangarhar Usama Bin Said SC	6	0	
Nooristan Usama Aos Kantiva SC	0	0	
Nooristan Islamic State Centre	0	0	
Nooristan Asahad State Centre	0	0	
Tahhar State Centre	6	9	
Fatma AL Zahara SC	3	12	
Sumia SC	1	10	
Badakhshan SC	2	0	
Total	**87**	**128**	**215**
%	**40.7**	**59.3**	**100**

Q27 Girls- Who gave MRE?	Centre Staff	NGO	School Teacher	Family	
Bagdhis Marhab Street	0	0	0	1	
Herat Imam Abu Hanifa SC	0	0	0	0	
Kabul Allaudin	2	15	0	0	
Kapisa	1	0	0	0	
Kunnar State Centre	0	0	0	26	
Kunnar Khadira Akbary SC	0	0	0	0	
Kundiz Harest Korean SC	2	0	3	0	
Kundiz State Centre	0	0	6	0	
Kunduz Hayat State Centre	0	1	3	0	
Laghman State Centre	0	0	4	3	
Laghman State Centre	0	0	14	4	
Nangarhar Abdullah Bin Abbas SC	0	2	0	0	
Nangarhar	0	2	2	0	
Nangarhar Usama Bin Said SC	0	4	2	0	
Nooristan Usama Aos Kantiva SC	0	0	0	0	
Nooristan Islamic State Centre	0	0	0	0	
Nooristan Asahad State Centre	0	0	0	0	
Tahhar State Centre	0	0	5	1	
Fatma AL Zahara SC	0	0	4	0	
Sumia SC	0	0	1	0	
Badakhshan SC	0	0	2	0	
Total	**5**	**24**	**46**	**35**	**110**
%	**4.5**	**21.8**	**41.8**	**31.8**	**100**

Q28 Girls- Where did they get MRE?	Centre	School	Home	Other	
Bagdhis Marhab Street	0	0	1	0	
Herat Imam Abu Hanifa SC	0	0	0	0	
Kabul Allaudin	15	5	2	0	
Kapisa	1	0	0	0	
Kunnar State Centre	7	18	0	2	
Kunnar Khadira Akbary SC	0	0	0	0	
Kundiz Harest Korean SC	3	2	0	0	
Kundiz State Centre	0	6	0	0	
Kunduz Hayat State Centre	1	3	0	0	
Laghman State Centre	0	1	2	0	
Laghman State Centre	0	7	4	0	
Nangarhar Abdullah Bin Abbas SC	13	0	0	0	
Nangarhar	0	2	0	0	
Nangarhar Usama Bin Said SC	6	1	0	0	
Nooristan Usama Aos Kantiva SC	0	0	0	0	
Nooristan Islamic State Centre	0	0	0	0	
Nooristan Asahad State Centre	0	0	0	0	
Tahhar State Centre	0	5	1	0	
Fatma AL Zahara SC	0	3	0	0	
Sumia SC	0	1	0	0	
Badakhshan SC	0	2	0	0	
Total	**46**	**56**	**10**	**2**	**114**

Q29 Girls- Vocational Training		Yes
Bagdhis Marhab Street		0
Herat Imam Abu Hanifa SC		1
Kabul Allaudin		16
Kapisa		2
Kunnar State Centre		7
Kunnar Khadira Akbary SC		1
Kundiz Harest Korean SC		0
Kundiz State Centre		0
Kunduz Hayat State Centre		0
Laghman State Centre		1
Laghman State Centre		3
Nangarhar Abdullah Bin Abbas SC		1
Nangarhar		2
Nangarhar Usama Bin Said SC		0
Nooristan Usama Aos Kantiva SC		0
Nooristan Islamic State Centre		0
Nooristan Asahad State Centre		0
Tahhar State Centre		0
Fatma AL Zahara SC		11
Sumia SC		8
Badakhshan SC		2
Total		**55**

Q29a Girls- Vocational Training Who	Centre Staff	NGO	Tech Teacher	Artisan	
Bagdhis Marhab Street	0	0	0	0	
Herat Imam Abu Hanifa SC	0	1	0	0	
Kabul Allaudin	16	0	0	0	
Kapisa	0	0	0	0	
Kunnar State Centre	0	0	0	0	
Kunnar Khadira Akbary SC	0	1	0	0	
Kundiz Harest Korean SC	0	0	0	0	
Kundiz State Centre	0	0	0	0	
Kunduz Hayat State Centre	0	0	0	0	
Laghman State Centre	0	0	0	0	
Laghman State Centre	0	0	1	0	
Nangarhar Abdullah Bin Abbas SC	0	12	4	0	
Nangarhar	0	2	0	0	
Nangarhar Usama Bin Said SC	6	1	0	0	
Nooristan Usama Aos Kantiva SC	0	0	0	0	
Nooristan Islamic State Centre	0	0	0	0	
Nooristan Asahad State Centre	0	0	0	0	
Tahhar State Centre	0	0	0	0	
Fatma AL Zahara SC	0	0	0	0	
Sumia SC	0	0	0	0	
Badakhshan SC	0	0	0	0	
Total	**22**	**17**	**5**	**0**	**44**

Q30 Girls- Vocational Training Where?	Centre	Tech School	other	
Bagdhis Marhab Street	0	0	0	
Herat Imam Abu Hanifa SC	0	0	0	
Kabul Allaudin	14	0	0	
Kapisa	0	0	0	
Kunnar State Centre	6	0	0	
Kunnar Khadira Akbary SC	0	1	0	
Kundiz Harest Korean SC	0	0	0	
Kundiz State Centre	0	0	0	
Kunduz Hayat State Centre	0	0	0	
Laghman State Centre	0	0	0	
Laghman State Centre	1	0	0	
Nangarhar Abdullah Bin Abbas SC	10	1	0	
Nangarhar	1	0	0	
Nangarhar Usama Bin Said SC	0	0	0	
Nooristan Usama Aos Kantiva SC	0	0	0	
Nooristan Islamic State Centre	0	0	0	
Nooristan Asahad State Centre	0	0	0	
Tahhar State Centre	0	0	0	
Fatma AL Zahara SC	10	0	0	
Sumia SC	7	0	0	
Badakhshan SC	2	0	0	
Total	**51**	**2**	**0**	**53**

Q31Girls- Water	Water Yes	Water No	
Bagdhis Marhab Street	10	2	
Herat Imam Abu Hanifa SC	2	0	
Kabul Allaudin	17	0	
Kapisa	1	0	
Kunnar State Centre	32	0	
Kunnar Khadira Akbary SC	57	6	
Kundiz Harest Korean SC	5	0	
Kundiz State Centre	7	0	
Kunduz Hayat State Centre	5	0	
Laghman State Centre	4	0	
Laghman State Centre	18	0	
Nangarhar Abdullah Bin Abbas SC	6	9	
Nangarhar	1	1	
Nangarhar Usama Bin Said SC	6	0	
Nooristan Usama Aos Kantiva SC	0	0	
Nooristan Islamic State Centre	0	0	
Nooristan Asahad State Centre	0	0	
Tahhar State Centre	0	15	
Fatma AL Zahara SC	16	0	
Sumia SC	12	0	
Badakhshan SC	2	0	
Total	**201**	**33**	**234**

Q32 Girls- Access to Latrines	Yes	No	
Bagdhis Marhab Street	12	0	
Herat Imam Abu Hanifa SC	2	0	
Kabul Allaudin	17	0	
Kapisa	1	0	
Kunnar State Centre	32	0	
Kunnar Khadira Akbary SC	0	60	
Kundiz Harest Korean SC	5	0	
Kundiz State Centre	7	0	
Kunduz Hayat State Centre	5	0	
Laghman State Centre	5	0	
Laghman State Centre	18	0	
Nangarhar Abdullah Bin Abbas SC	1	15	
Nangarhar	2	0	
Nangarhar Usama Bin Said SC	5	0	
Nooristan Usama Aos Kantiva SC	0	0	
Nooristan Islamic State Centre	0	0	
Nooristan Asahad State Centre	0	0	
Tahhar State Centre	0	15	
Fatma AL Zahara SC	16	0	
Sumia SC	12	0	
Badakhshan SC	2	0	
Total	**142**	**90**	**232**

Q33 Girls- Separate Latrine	Yes	No	
Bagdhis Marhab Street	11	0	
Herat Imam Abu Hanifa SC	0	2	
Kabul Allaudin	17	0	
Kapisa	1	0	
Kunnar State Centre	32	0	
Kunnar Khadira Akbary SC	0	66	
Kundiz Harest Korean SC	2	3	
Kundiz State Centre	1	6	
Kunduz Hayat State Centre	0	5	
Laghman State Centre	1	3	
Laghman State Centre	2	12	
Nangarhar Abdullah Bin Abbas SC	0	14	
Nangarhar	2	0	
Nangarhar Usama Bin Said SC	7	0	
Nooristan Usama Aos Kantiva SC	0	0	
Nooristan Islamic State Centre	0	0	
Nooristan Asahad State Centre	0	0	
Tahhar State Centre	0	15	
Fatma AL Zahara SC	0	16	
Sumia SC	5	3	
Badakhshan SC	0	2	
Total	**81**	**147**	**228**

Q34 Girls- Centre Electricity	Yes	No	
Bagdhis Marhab Street	1	10	
Herat Imam Abu Hanifa SC	1	1	
Kabul Allaudin	17	0	
Kapisa	1	0	
Kunnar State Centre	11	14	
Kunnar Khadira Akbary SC	0	64	
Kundiz Harest Korean SC	5	0	
Kundiz State Centre	0	7	
Kunduz Hayat State Centre	0	5	
Laghman State Centre	1	3	
Laghman State Centre	1	12	
Nangarhar Abdullah Bin Abbas SC	0	13	
Nangarhar	2	0	
Nangarhar Usama Bin Said SC	1	6	
Nooristan Usama Aos Kantiva SC	0	0	
Nooristan Islamic State Centre	0	0	
Nooristan Asahad State Centre	0	0	
Tahhar State Centre	0	15	
Fatma AL Zahara SC	1	15	
Sumia SC	11	1	
Badakhshan SC	2	0	
Total	**55**	**166**	**221**

Q35 Girls- Heating Type	Kerosene	Electric	Wood	Diesel	No Heating	
Bagdhis Marhab Street	0	0	0	0	12	
Herat Imam Abu Hanifa SC	0	0	1	0	1	
Kabul Allaudin	1	15	1	0	0	
Kapisa	0	0	1	0	0	
Kunnar State Centre	0	0	15	0	0	
Kunnar Khadira Akbary SC	3	0	23	0	36	
Kundiz Harest Korean SC	0	3	0	0	0	
Kundiz State Centre	0	0	7	0	0	
Kunduz Hayat State Centre	0	0	0	0	0	
Laghman State Centre	0	0	4	0	0	
Laghman State Centre	0	0	119	0	0	
Nangarhar Abdullah Bin Abbas SC	1	1	14	0	2	
Nangarhar	0	1	0	0	1	
Nangarhar Usama Bin Said SC	5	0	7	2	1	
Nooristan Usama Aos Kantiva SC	0	0	0	0	0	
Nooristan Islamic State Centre	0	0	0	0	0	
Nooristan Asahad State Centre	0	0	0	0	0	
Tahhar State Centre	0	0	1	14	0	
Fatma AL Zahara SC	0	0	16	0	0	
Sumia SC	0	0	12	0	0	
Badakhshan SC	0	0	2	0	0	
Total	**10**	**20**	**223**	**16**	**53**	**322**
%	**3.1**	**6.2**	**69.2**	**5**	**16.5**	**100**

Q36 Girls- Ill	Yes	No	
Bagdhis Marhab Street	11	1	
Herat Imam Abu Hanifa SC	1	1	
Kabul Allaudin	17	1	
Kapisa	1	0	
Kunnar State Centre	34	0	
Kunnar Khadira Akbary SC	64	0	
Kundiz Harest Korean SC	3	2	
Kundiz State Centre	0	6	
Kunduz Hayat State Centre	4	5	
Laghman State Centre	5	0	
Laghman State Centre	15	0	
Nangarhar Abdullah Bin Abbas SC	12	0	
Nangarhar	1	1	
Nangarhar Usama Bin Said SC	7	0	
Nooristan Usama Aos Kantiva SC	0	0	
Nooristan Islamic State Centre	0	0	
Nooristan Asahad State Centre	0	0	
Tahhar State Centre	11	3	
Fatma AL Zahara SC	15	1	
Sumia SC	11	0	
Badakhshan SC	2	0	
Total	**214**	**21**	**235**
%	**91.5**	**8.5**	**100**

system and to point to the cost of these to the long-term prospects of Afghanistan. Abuse to children always has costs in terms of the ability of children to subsequently possess, make and sustain relationships and to become stakeholders in society. Children who are denied their childhood often become a serious burden on the State.

- Abuses to the system in Afghanistan concern the inequitable registration of children in institutions and admission to comparatively good-quality education as offered in some institutions. Whilst institutions do exist, it is important that they are used for the benefit of those children in most need of shelter, food, clothing and support and not used by some families who possess the means to keep their children at home.

- Resourcing of institutions for children by the assistance community also deflects resources to where they ought to be focussed in best practice child protection - on the families of the children.

- The present project will be in a position to identify alternative income opportunities for adolescent boys and for girls, which will be reflected in the Plan of Action.

- In all pilot initiatives that directly concern children, there is a need to have programmes to reinstate routine and normalcy to the lives of children. This is particularly important in instances where children have been exposed to war, death, loss, displacement and misery.

- Much can be learned from approaches that have been developed in post conflict societies, by using psychosocial approaches, as highlighted in the Report by Save the Children (US) "The Children of Kabul."

The pilot projects, which are an integral part of the Plan of Action that will follow this report, need to investigate how to promote and maximise resilience on the part of children affected by war and conflict. Interventions should be community-based and dedicated to the re-establishment of routine, normalcy and mustering supportive frameworks linked to family-type environments – not isolated medical/clinical intervention.

- Undoubtedly there is a pressing need for child-serving agencies to arrive at a consensus on intervention strategies – what works and what doesn't in attempting to support vulnerable families and protect children.

- There is also need for a strategy to trace families and reunify children in orphanages and marastoons

- Throughout the duration of this project and in attempting to implement the Plan of Action, the capacity of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs needs to be increased to provide outreach services i.e. to actually visit families at home and befriend, counsel, support and supervise.

- Shared experiences in successful prevention, reintegration and reunification need to be exchanged between those agencies who are familiar with the situation in Afghanistan and have succeeded in doing this type of work.

- There is no absolute clarity as to the precise details of family coping mechanisms in Afghanistan and in particular, the extent to which 23 years of conflict, drought and poverty have undermined the resilience of families and eroded social networks at community levels. Visiting families in present-day Afghanistan, it is remarkable those circumstances have not completely overwhelmed them and that there are not more children taking their chances on the streets.

Q37 Girls- Illness Type	Diarrhea	Fever	Cold	Vomiting	Other	
Bagdhis Marhab Street	0	5	4	0	4	
Herat Imam Abu Hanifa SC	1	0	0	0	0	
Kabul Allaudin	10	6	11	2	0	
Kapisa	1	1	1	0	0	
Kunnar State Centre	32	33	33	33	21	
Kunnar Khadira Akbary SC	6	48	44	0	0	
Kundiz Harest Korean SC	2	2	1	0	0	
Kundiz State Centre	0	0	0	0	0	
Kunduz Hayat State Centre	0	3	1	0	0	
Laghman State Çentre	1	3	2	1	1	
Laghman State Centre	2	11	9	1	2	
Nangarhar Abdullah Bin Abbas SC	1	15	15	4	1	
Nangarhar	0	2	0	0	0	
Nangarhar Usama Bin Said SC	3	8	4	3	0	
Nooristan Usama Aos Kantiva SC	0	0	0	0	0	
Nooristan Islamic State Centre	0	0	0	0	0	
Nooristan Asahad State Centre	0	0	0	0	0	
Tahhar State Centre	0	5	7	1	0	
Fatma AL Zahara SC	0	13	0	0	3	
Sumia SC	0	5	8	1	0	
Badakhshan SC	0	1	1	0	0	
Total	**59**	**161**	**141**	**46**	**32**	**439**
%	**13.4**	**36.7**	**32**	**10.5**	**7.3**	**100**

Q38 Girls- Illness Help	Medicine	Hospital	Nothing	Other	
Bagdhis Marhab Street	0	0	11	0	
Herat Imam Abu Hanifa SC	0	0	1	0	
Kabul Allaudin	14	1	2	0	
Kapisa	1	0	0	0	
Kunnar State Centre	32	32	0	0	
Kunnar Khadira Akbary SC	0	0	64	0	
Kundiz Harest Korean SC	3	0	0	0	
Kundiz State Centre	0	0	0	0	
Kunduz Hayat State Centre	2	0	2	0	
Laghman State Centre	4	5	0	0	
Laghman State Centre	12	15	0	0	
Nangarhar Abdullah Bin Abbas SC	1	0	13	0	
Nangarhar	0	0	2	0	
Nangarhar Usama Bin Said SC	0	0	0	0	
Nooristan Usama Aos Kantiva SC	0	0	0	0	
Nooristan Islamic State Centre	0	0	0	0	
Nooristan Asahad State Centre	0	0	0	0	
Tahhar State Centre	0	11	0	0	
Fatma AL Zahara SC	5	11	0	0	
Sumia SC	10	1	0	0	
Badakhshan SC	0	2	0	0	
Total	**84**	**78**	**95**	**0**	**257**
%	**36.69**	**30.35**	**36.9**	**0**	**100**

Q39 Girls- No. of children in the same room		5	10	15	20	25	30	40	Too Many
Bagdhis Marhab Street		0	0	0	0	0	7	0	
Herat Imam Abu Hanifa SC		0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Kabul Allaudin		0	0	0	3	5	6	0	2
Kapisa		0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Kunnar State Centre		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Kunnar Khadira Akbary SC		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Kundiz Harest Korean SC		0	3	0	0	2	0	0	
Kundiz State Centre		0	1	0	4	0	0	0	
Kunduz Hayat State Centre		0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
Laghman State Centre		0	0	0	0	3	0	0	
Laghman State Centre		0	0	1	2	14	1	0	
Nangarhar Abdullah Bin Abbas SC		5	11	0	0	0	0	0	
Nangarhar		0	0	0	0	0	2	0	
Nangarhar Usama Bin Said SC		0	1	1	0	2	1	0	
Nooristan Usama Aos Kantiva SC		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Nooristan Islamic State Centre		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Nooristan Asahad State Centre		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Tahhar State Centre		0	1	13	0	1	0	0	
Fatma AL Zahara SC		8	5	0	0	0	0	0	
Sumia SC		0	1	0	9	0	0	0	
Badakhshan SC		0	2	0	0	0	0	0	
Total		**13**	**27**	**16**	**18**	**27**	**17**	**0**	**118**
%		**11**	**23**	**14**	**15**	**22**	**15**	**0**	**100**

Q40/41/42 Girls- Access	Soap		Toothbrush		Towel	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Bagdhis Marhab Street	4	7	6	6	6	6
Herat Imam Abu Hanifa SC	1	0	1	0	1	0
Kabul Allaudin	18	0	18	0	18	0
Kapisa	2	0	2	0	2	0
Kunnar State Centre	4	29	2	21	10	19
Kunnar Khadira Akbary SC	0	62	0	62	0	62
Kundiz Harest Korean SC	5	0	5	0	5	0
Kundiz State Centre	6	0	6	1	6	1
Kunduz Hayat State Centre	0	5	0	5	1	4
Laghman State Centre	2	2	1	3	0	3
Laghman State Centre	10	6	1	13	0	14
Nangarhar Abdullah Bin Abbas SC	7	8	1	11	8	8
Nangarhar	1	1	1	1	2	0
Nangarhar Usama Bin Said SC	3	2	5	3	3	3
Nooristan Usama Aos Kantiva SC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nooristan Islamic State Centre	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nooristan Asahad State Centre	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tahhar State Centre	0	15	0	15	0	15
Fatma AL Zahara SC	3	12	1	15	1	15
Sumia SC	12	0	12	0	12	0
Badakhshan SC	2	0	12	0	2	0
Total	**80**	**149**	**74**	**156**	**77**	**150**

Q43 Girls- Sleep On	Bed	Mattress	Blanket	Floor	
Bagdhis Marhab Street	0	0	0	4	
Herat Imam Abu Hanifa SC	0	1	0	0	
Kabul Allaudin	17	0	2	0	
Kapisa	1	0	0	0	
Kunnar State Centre	0	24	0	2	
Kunnar Khadira Akbary SC	0	0	0	62	
Kundiz Harest Korean SC	0	5	0	0	
Kundiz State Centre	7	0	0	0	
Kunduz Hayat State Centre	0	0	0	0	
Laghman State Centre	0	0	0	0	
Laghman State Centre	0	0	0	0	
Nangarhar Abdullah Bin Abbas SC	0	0	16	0	
Nangarhar	0	0	2	0	
Nangarhar Usama Bin Said SC	0	2	0	1	
Nooristan Usama Aos Kantiva SC	0	0	0	0	
Nooristan Islamic State Centre	0	0	0	0	
Nooristan Asahad State Centre	0	0	0	0	
Tahhar State Centre	0	15	0	0	
Fatma AL Zahara SC	0	15	1	1	
Sumia SC	0	12	0	0	
Badakhshan SC	0	2	0	0	
Toatl	**25**	**76**	**21**	**70**	**192**
%	**13**	**39.6**	**10.9**	**36.5**	**100**

Q44 Girls- Blanket	Yes	No	
Bagdhis Marhab Street	0	11	
Herat Imam Abu Hanifa SC	2	0	
Kabul Allaudin	18	0	
Kapisa	1	0	
Kunnar State Centre	13	0	
Kunnar Khadira Akbary SC	0	59	
Kundiz Harest Korean SC	5	0	
Kundiz State Centre	7	0	
Kunduz Hayat State Centre	0	2	
Laghman State Centre	1	1	
Laghman State Centre	2	4	
Nangarhar Abdullah Bin Abbas SC	7	10	
Nangarhar	2	0	
Nangarhar Usama Bin Said SC	1	4	
Nooristan Usama Aos Kantiva SC	0	0	
Nooristan Islamic State Centre	0	0	
Nooristan Asahad State Centre	0	0	
Tahhar State Centre	15	0	
Fatma AL Zahara SC	16	1	
Sumia SC	12	0	
Badakhshan SC	2	0	
Total	**104**	**92**	**196**

Q45 Girls- Meals	1	2	3	4	
Bagdhis Marhab Street	12	0	0	0	
Herat Imam Abu Hanifa SC	0	0	2	0	
Kabul Allaudin	1	0	17	0	
Kapisa	0	0	1	0	
Kunnar State Centre	0	0	28	0	
Kunnar Khadira Akbary SC	0	3	53	0	
Kundiz Harest Korean SC	0	0	5	0	
Kundiz State Centre	0	0	7	0	
Kunduz Hayat State Centre	0	0	0	0	
Laghman State Centre	0	4	1	0	
Laghman State Centre	0	18	0	0	
Nangarhar Abdullah Bin Abbas SC	0	0	16	0	
Nangarhar	0	0	2	0	
Nangarhar Usama Bin Said SC	1	1	3	0	
Nooristan Usama Aos Kantiva SC	0	0	0	0	
Nooristan Islamic State Centre	0	0	0	0	
Nooristan Asahad State Centre	0	0	0	0	
Tahhar State Centre	0	0	15	0	
Fatma AL Zahara SC	0	0	16	0	
Sumia SC	0	0	12	0	
Badakhshan SC	2	0	0	0	
Total	**16**	**26**	**178**	**0**	**220**

Q46/47 Girls- Food	Enough Yes	No	Like Yes	No
Bagdhis Marhab Street	1	11	12	0
Herat Imam Abu Hanifa SC	2	0	1	1
Kabul Allaudin	18	0	18	0
Kapisa	1	0	1	0
Kunnar State Centre	26	0	14	0
Kunnar Khadira Akbary SC	3	38	5	55
Kundiz Harest Korean SC	5	0	5	0
Kundiz State Centre	7	0	7	0
Kunduz Hayat State Centre	0	0	0	1
Laghman State Centre	3	1	3	1
Laghman State Centre	17	1	19	0
Nangarhar Abdullah Bin Abbas SC	12	1	13	0
Nangarhar	0	2	1	1
Nangarhar Usama Bin Said SC	2	2	2	1
Nooristan Usama Aos Kantiva SC	0	0	0	0
Nooristan Islamic State Centre	0	0	0	0
Nooristan Asahad State Centre	0	0	0	0
Tahhar State Centre	13	2	13	2
Fatma AL Zahara SC	14	1	16	0
Sumia SC	12	0	12	0
Badakhshan SC	2	0	2	0
Total	**138**	**59**	**144**	**62**

Q48/49 Girls- Q Completion	Self Yes	No	By Staff	Other Child	PersonOutside Centre
Bagdhis Marhab Street	11	0	0	0	11
Herat Imam Abu Hanifa SC	1	1	0	0	0
Kabul Allaudin	18	0	0	0	0
Kapisa	1	0	0	0	0
Kunnar State Centre	25	2	0	2	0
Kunnar Khadira Akbary SC	55	3	0	0	0
Kundiz Harest Korean SC	0	5	2	0	3
Kundiz State Centre	0	2	6	0	0
Kunduz Hayat State Centre	0	4	0	0	5
Laghman State Centre	5	0	2	0	0
Laghman State Centre	16	0	13	0	0
Nangarhar Abdullah Bin Abbas SC	14	0	0	0	0
Nangarhar	2	0	0	0	0
Nangarhar Usama Bin Said SC	4	0	0	1	0
Nooristan Usama Aos Kantiva SC	0	0	0	0	0
Nooristan Islamic State Centre	0	0	0	0	0
Nooristan Asahad State Centre	0	0	0	0	0
Tahhar State Centre	0	14	14	1	0
Fatma AL Zahara SC	0	14	13	1	0
Sumia SC	0	0	0	0	0
Badakhshan SC	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	**152**	**45**	**50**	**5**	**19**
%	**75.2**	**25**	**67.6**	**6.76**	**25.7**

Annex C- Children's Questionnarie

ASSESSMENT FORM - Orphan and Vulnerable Children				Child Form	
A. Center location				Geo-code	
[1] Name of Province					
[2] Name of District					
[3] Name of district (in cities)					
[4] Name of center for children					
B. Please tick or write in the answer:					
[1] Are you:-	Boy:-	Girl:-			
[2] how old are you?	yrs	Don't know			
[3] How long have you been living in the center?	yrs	months	Don't' know		
[4] Why did you come to this center?	Death of father	Death of mother	Parents divorce	Old/disabled father	Family poverty	Other
[5] Who made the decision to send you to a center?	Father/Mother	Grandfather	Uncle/Aunt	A sibling	Other relatives	Others
[6] Where are you from?	Province	District	Don't know		
[7] Where were you before coming to this center?	At home	Living with a relative	In another center	In the street	Other	Don't know
[8] Can you read and write?	Yes	No			
[9] Are you attending school?	Yes:-	No:-			
[10] If yes, where?	hrs.				
[11] What subjects do you study?	Language, math	Geography, history	Religious courses	Arts	Others
[12] Do you have time to play every day?	Yes	No			
[13] If yes, for how long?	hrs				
[14] What kind of indoor activities do you do?	Stories	Drawing/painting	drama	others	
[15] What is your closest relative?	Mother/Father	Sibling	Aunt/Uncle	Cousin	Other:-	Don't know
[16] Where does your closest relative live?	Name of Province		Don't know		
	Name of District		Don't know		
[17] How often do you go home?	Every night	Once a week	Twice a month	1 per month	Never	Other:-

[18] How many brothers and sisters do you have?	Brothers:-		Sisters:-		Don't know	
[19] Where are your sisters?	At home	With a relative	In this center	Other	Don't know	
[20] Where are your brothers?	At home	With a relative	In this center	In another center	Don't know	

Optional questions - If you are still interested to continue, please answer these questions:

[21] What is your father's name?	My father's name is		Don't know			
[22] What outdoor games do you play?	Football	Volleyball	Kite	other:-		
[23] What school class are you in:-	Primary - Grades 1 to 6	Middle - Grades 7 to 9	High school - Grades 10 to 12			
[24] Do you go to school in this center?	Yes	No				
[25] What type of school do you attend?	Regular school	literacy class	Technical school	Madrasa		
[26] Have you received information about the dangers of mines?	Yes	No				
[27] If yes, who gave you the information?	Center staff	NGO	School teacher	Family		
[28] If yes, where did you get the information?	In this center	At school	At home (family)	Other		
[29] Are you attending any vocational training courses?	Yes	No				
[29] If yes, who gives the training?	Center staff	NGO	Technical school teacher	An artisan		
[30] If yes, where do you get the training?	In the center	In a technical school	Other			
[31] Do you have access to water for washing?	Yes	No				
[32] Do you have access to a latrine	Yes	No				
[33] Are there separate latrines for Girls and Boys	Yes	No				
[34] Does the center have electricity?	Yes	No				
[35] What type of heating do you have?	Kerosene	Electric	Wood	Diesel	No heating	Other

D. Living conditions

[36] Have you been ill since you came here?	Yes	No			
[37] If, yes, what illness did you have?	Diarrhea	Fever	Cold	Vomiting	Other:-
[38] What help were you given?	Medicine	Referral to hospital	Nothing	Other	

[39] How many children sleep in the same room as you?	No.			
[40] Do you have access to soap?	Yes	No		
[41] Do you have toothbrush?	Yes	No		
[42] Do you have towel?	Yes	No		
[43] What do you sleep on?	bed	Mattress	blanket	floor
[44] Do you have a blanket when sleeping?	Yes	No		
[45] How many meals do you have per day?	1	2	3	more
[46] Is the quantify of food enough?	Yes	No		
[47] Do you like the food given?	Yes	No		
[48] Did you fill out this form by yourself?	Yes	No		
[49] If no, who helped you?	A staff	Another child	Someone from outside the center	

Date

Annex D- Center Questionnaires

ASSESSMENT FORM - Orphan and Vulnerable Children					Head of Center Form	
A. Center location					Geo-code	
[1] Name of Province						
[2] Name of District						
[3] Name of center for children						
B. Center Details ***B.1 Center***						
[1] Type of Center	Rozantoon (State)	Non-Govt Rozantoon	Day-care center	Vocational Center	Other:-	
(2) What is the capacity of the center?						
[3] Facilities with the center	boy school class	girl school class	playing area	reading materials		
[4] Number of children	Boys:-	Girls:-				
[5] What are the criteria used to accept children?	Death of father	Death of mother	Both parents dead	Poverty	Disability of parents	Other
[6] Are you planning to accept more children?	Yes	No				
[7] Why?						
B.2 Children						
[8] Number of children by age group	0-4 yrs:-	5-9 yrs	10-14 yrs	over 14yrs	Don't know	
[9] Number of Children by ethnic group	Pashtun	Hazareh	Tajik	Uzbak	Turkman	Don't know
[10] number of children with disability	boys	girls				
[11] Does the number of children increase in winter?	Yes	No				
[12] Is there a family tracing unit in the center?	Yes	No				
[13] How many children were reunified with their families in 2002?	No.	Don't know				
[14] Did any of the children who were reunified return to the center?	Yes	No				
[15] How many children sleep in the center at night?	boys	girls				
[16] Can children come and go when they want?	Yes	No				
[17] Number of children attending school (level)	Primary - Grades 1 to 6		Middle - Grades 7 to 9		High school - Grades 10 to 12	Don't know
[18] Number of children that are IDP or Returnee	Boys:-	Girls:-	Don't know			

B.3 Staff

[19] Number of staff	Male:-	Female:-				
[20] How many of the following staff work in the center?	Carer	cleaner	cook	guard	teacher	manager
Please list other staff not included in list:-						
[21] What are the qualifications of the staff please provide number of each type of staff by:-	Carer	cleaner	cook	guard	teacher	manager
no schooling						
Grade 1-3						
Grades 4-6						
Grades 7-9						
Grades 10-12						
Higher than grade 12						
Vocational training						
[22] What are the previous experience of your staff?						
Please list other staff not stated:-						
[23] Number of Staff Shifts	One	Two	Three	More		
[24] How many staff work in each shift?						
[25] Do you have a registration system or records?	Yes	No				
[26] Who does the registration/ keeps the records?	Head of center	Administrator	Other staff (please specify)			

C. Center Condition

[1] Availability of water for washing	Yes	No	Public Tab	Piped	Borehole/Well	Canal or stream
[2] Availability of Toilet Facility	Yes	No				
[3] Availability of Separate Toilet (Girls/Boys)	Yes	No				
[4] Access to School During Winter	Yes	No				
[5] Availability of Electricity	Yes	No	Occasionally	Other lighting		
[6] Availability of heating facilities	Kerosene	Electric	Wood	Diesel	No heating	Other

Learning Opportunities

[1] Do children attend school inside the center?	Yes	No
[2] Have the children received mine risk education?	Yes	No
[3] Do the children attend vocational training?	Yes	No
[4] If yes, what type of training?		
[5] What other training have children received?		

4. DATA FROM QUESTIONNAIRES TOGETHER WITH ANALYSIS

4.1 Introductory Comments

One question raised by this report is - How to get the authorities to award priority to children in Afghanistan?

Separate age and gender-specific qualitative and quantitative data is being presented in this report as a basis for planning and for future evaluation of impact of Action Plan activities.

This assessment was undertaken at a time of significant social and political change in Afghanistan. Decisions will need to be made as to whether and how families can be supported and children protected by traditional means of protection or whether contemporary methods need to be introduced to support and work alongside time-honoured methods, that 23 years of adversity have seriously eroded. One of the challenges facing Afghanistan is the need to strengthen professional capacities in child welfare, on the part of government, as well as mobilising communities.

In terms of referral to children's institutions, the justification for admission to such institutions is not clear, as the "registration" criteria are not transparent. So long as there is no standardised arrangement for the admission to institutions or for discharge from them, neither the rights of children nor the ends of social justice and equity will be served.

Two thousand, one hundred and fifty questionnaires have been scrutinised and analysed and a report is included on these findings within the assessment report.

The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs of the Afghan Islamic Transitional Authority, with technical support from UNICEF, is pledged to work on new policies in order to prevent the establishment of new orphanages in the country. The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs is also dedicated to altering social protection policies in Afghanistan by transforming existing institutions, strengthening the capacity of the Ministry and encouraging the creation of family support alternatives.

THE NATIONAL ASSESSMENT - Professor Stewart Asquith, (the Centre for Europe's Children, University of Glasgow, Scotland)

Assessment of Children in Afghanistan - Children in Centres and Orphanages

"... if our problems were solved and there were no lack of economy we would never send our children in the centre. If there is food or work or if there are factories for widows in our country we would not let children go to the centre." Widow mother from Maimana.

This quote from a mother in Maimana indicates the wider social, cultural and economic circumstances and practices that impact negatively on children and families. It also recognises the importance of support for children and families which does not entail the removal of children from the home. In addition it suggests that admission to a centre can be as much and perhaps more for reasons to do with economic and financial considerations than to do with child protection and child welfare issues.

Much is being said in this report about the negative effect on children and families of the recent turbulent history of Afghanistan and the social, political and economic transition it is currently undergoing. This section of the report further adds to our understanding of the situation of children by allowing them the opportunity to indicate the nature of the situation they find themselves in and what strategies and measures might be most helpful in addressing their negative life experiences.

As well as adopting a rights based approach this of course also means that this report is based on a commitment to evidence based policy and practice and development- an approach which the UN General Assembly Special Session on Children[2] emphasised and placed as a high priority for governments and agencies in ensuring the

[2] New York, 2003

D. Living conditions

[1] What are the main diseases facing the children?					Don't know	
[2] If ill, do children have access to health worker?	Yes	No				
[3] If yes, where do children have access to health workers?	inside the center	Outside the center				
[4] How many children sleep in one room?	Boys:-	Girls:-				
[5] Do the children have access to soap?	Yes	No				
[6] What do the children sleep on?	Bed	Blanket	Mattress	Floor		

E. Head of the center

[1] What are your qualifications?	Grade 1-3	Grades 4-6	Grades 7-9	Grades 10-12	Higher than grade 12	
Please list other if not stated						
[2] How long have you been working in this center?	Years	Months				
[3] What did you do before working in this center?						
[4] Who supports the center and what type of support?	Financial	Human resources	Non-food item	Food item	Rehabilitation work in center	
Government (in $)						
NGO (in $)						
ICRC (in $)						
Donor countries (in $)						
UN agencies(in $)						
Individuals (in $)						
[5] Do you have enough staff?	Yes	No				
[6] If not, how many additional staff would you need?	Carer	cleaner	cook	guard	teacher	manager
[7] Are your staff well-trained?	Yes	No				
[8] If yes, which ones?	Carer	cleaner	cook	guard	teacher	manager
[9] If no, what kind of training would you want them to receive?	Management	Administration	Early childhood Care	Family counseling	Pedagogy	Health education
	Other (please specify					
[10] Who makes decisions for hiring staff?	MLAS	Head of Center	Funding NGO	ICRC	Others	
[11] What are your main problems in the center (choose 3 and number them in order of priority)?	Building	Water	garbage	Food	Transportation	not trained staff
	Rental costs	Other (name it)				
[12] In your opinion, what are the difficulties faced by children in your center?						

12.1 Physical environment						
- Heating system						
- Sleeping space						
-Accommodation						
-Accommodation						
12.2 Survival needs						
- Health facilities						
- Quantity of food						
- Quality of food						
- Personal hygiene items						
12.3 Developmental needs						
- Education						
- Recreational activities						
- Vocational training						
- Psycho-social support						
- Opportunities for participation						
13. What do you think should be done to address those needs?						
Date						
Name and signature center head						

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rights of children are not simply promoted but also meaningfully implemented on the basis of information systematically gathered and collated.

For the purpose of this report, a number of Focus Group Discussions were held with children in a number of areas in Afghanistan and 2150 questionnaires were completed by children themselves or with the assistance of significant others. These children were at the 4th grade or above. The main objective of the methods employed were- as stated earlier in this report - to establish, amongst other things

- A basic profile of children in institutions
- How many have brothers and sisters remaining at home?
- How often do they go home?
- The reasons for their admission to institutional care
- Differentiation between those institutions that provide overnight, residential accommodation, and those that provide day-care only
- Establishing which of these institutions offer education
- Numbers of children who attend on a day basis exclusively to receive education, and number of children who attend regular schools (mainstream education)
- Numbers of children who attend for day-care and what form this day-care takes – education, vocational training, food (and in this case, what kind of food?)
- Establishing frequency of visits home and frequency of stays at home
- How long do children stay in institutions?
- Details of how children come to arrive in the institutions, both day-centres and orphanages
- The precise details on which children are orphans which in Afghanistan means having no father, which children have no parents alive whatsoever and those children having both parents alive
- Details of children living with relatives and on what basis
- Details of teachers and staff within these institutions beating children
- Details of parents and relatives beating children
- Details of the kind of labour children are forced to do
- Identification of how many children suffer from psycho-social problems because "no one caresses the children" as quoted from the day-centre at Mazar
- Details of living conditions in the centers, basic services available to them, and recreational opportunities
- Gaining an idea of the world of children currently living in orphanages and day centres and hostels in Afghanistan – what makes them happy, what makes them sad, their hopes and their fears

Both the Focus Group Discussions and the Questionnaires addressed these issues though the Focus Group Discussions were designed to elicit much more qualitative material and to probe further the children's views on some of the more factual issues which the Questionnaires were designed to identify. What is particularly striking is how the comments made by children through the medium of the Focus Discussion Group paralleled and expanded on some situations so clearly identifiable as significant through the questionnaires.

In approaching the report of the analysis of the data gathered through the questionnaires[3] the more general comments made by children in the Focus Group Discussions will be considered and then related to the material from the questionnaires.

A number of comments have to be made about the questionnaires. 2150 were distributed and returned. For a number reasons only 2080 were included for the purposes of this assessment -

- Almost 20[4] were filled in with no gender attributed and others had only one or two questions answered from the list of 49.
- Many children took the option offered to them to go no further in the completion of the questionnaire after question 20 meaning that they had not provided information on more than half the questions answered.

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[3] We are grateful to Ellen Moodie of Edinburgh University for the assistance provided in data extraction from the questionnaires.

[4] These have been analysed but not included.

- Also, the names of the provinces, districts, centres etc. had either not been completed systematically or had been completed with such different spellings that identification of actual site where the questionnaire had been completed was extremely difficult. The consultants as far as possible attributed questionnaires to their rightful, identifiable locations.
- Answers were sometimes confusing. In particular many children answered "No" to a question which was then followed by answers which would have been expected had they answered "Yes". Judgments had to be made about whether a "Yes" or "No" answer was intended to allow for the subsequent answers to be included or rejected.

It should be mentioned that the only region that was not covered by this assessment was the south due to severe security restrictions which did not allow travel to southern provinces and data collection and FGDs by NGOs. Nevertheless, despite the concerns with some of the questionnaires, there is much important material contained in them - material which is reflected amongst the more important of the general issues discussed in the Focus Group Discussions.

The Focus Group Discussions provided children and parents the opportunity to explore in more detail the nature of their experiences. No attempt is made here to provide statistical comparative material but rather a statement of some of the more important issues which have implications for the development of future policy and practice in the child protection field. The focus will also be more specifically in this section of the report on the statements made by children though comments from parents have also been included where appropriate.

> "My father was martyred, and two years ago my mother re-married. I live with my elder sister who is married. I come to the orphanage in the day but in the evening I go to my sister's house. My brother who is also in the orphanage stays here day and night. My mother hasn't come to see us since she remarried."
> **Nilab, ??-old girl from Kapisa**

Education - many of the children, and their parents, clearly appreciated the availability of education though comments were made about the lack of appropriate educational materials and even the lack of qualified teachers. It has to be said though that in a number of the better endowed schools or centres in the eastern region, namely Nangarhar, Nuristan, Logar and Laghman, the existence of well resourced and funded schools made available a high quality education to many children. Such schools were well supported by outside money and one of the concerns expressed was that the criteria for admission was not the vulnerability of the children but their educational ability. Such " boarding" schools were seen as providing more an educational than a social service with a very restricted and restrictive admissions policy and following a pronounced religious agenda. For a number of families, access to educational facilities was one of the reasons for sending their children to orphanages.

Health and psycho-social well-being - many children suffered from illnesses such as diarrhoea, typhoid and malaria. This clearly was not helped by the lack of good water supply and sanitation and many of the children also felt that the availability of a clinic was an important issue for them. As can be seen from the questionnaires, only a few of the children who responded indicated that they had not been ill after coming to the centre. A number of comments had also been made in the Focus Group Discussions – even where children appreciated the assistance given to them- that the " psychosocial" well-being of children was being compromised through the lack of care and human contact. Some children noted in particular the fact that at night there were no teachers available in the centre but rather they were looked after by guards. The general well being of many children was seriously affected by their lack of contact with families, mothers, siblings etc. The lack of " caresses" was a theme for many children and the need for their parents, especially their mother to be happy was a matter of great concern for them.

Water and Sanitation - in the questionnaires as we shall see, many of the children pointed to the fact that they did indeed have water for drinking. However, the fact that water was/is available does not necessarily mean that it is safe and clean. In some cases the absence of a water point was referred to but in others, even where water was available, concern was expressed about the quality of the water or the fact that it had to brought into the centres from a neighbouring supply or public facility near the centre. In by far the majority of centres, the lack of good and healthy latrine facilities and segregated latrines for boys and girls was a major concern.

> "We are always with less energy. We don't eat fruit, meat, enough bread etc. We just work to find a piece of bread and nothing else. If there was food in the centre we would be very happy and we would never get headache and never work on the streets for finding a loaf of bread."
> FGD with girls aged 7-12, in Mazar

Food - food was a major concern for many children and their parents. For many children, insufficient food was a major issue as was the quality of the food available with many of them referring to the fact that staff resorted to main meals from sugar and meal paste alone. For the parents, many, particularly the mothers expressed both concern and disappointment that the children had gone to the centres where they had expected to be given food but came home regularly not having had a meal. Many children had no access to meat, fruits or vegetables. Many children left the centres to seek food or a meal outside the centre by whatever means. This meant that they ended up on living on or off the street. Access to food was therefore one of main reasons cited for sending children to orphanages though, equally, children themselves do say that the shortage and poor quality of food available also explained why many of them left the centre to seek food on the streets.

Shelter - in many of the centres the lack of electricity meant that the absence of heating in the winter would bring classes and education to an end. For some, the poor facilities also meant that there was insufficient space to play or to have more separate areas for boys and girls. One of the comments made a number of times in the questionnaires was also that there were too many children sleeping in the same room. Children also talked about their fear at night (darkness) because there was no lighting available whatsoever.

Violence - only in a number of cases was violence to children cited as an issue of major concern though one Group did comment on the high degree of violence to children and a marked level of fighting between children. What should also be noted is the number of references made by mothers to beating their children as a form of discipline and teachers' beating children.

Participation - in many of the centres, children are permitted and encouraged to participate in the community more generally. In one or two centres though participation with others and other children is strictly forbidden. One reason given is that familiarity shown by centre children to others in the community would only result in those on the streets seeking and gaining access to the centre. This is seen to be a bad thing because of the negative influence street children would bring. In another case, the strict religious beliefs of one centre does not allow for children to participate with others in the community- especially where they do not share the same religious beliefs. However, these restrictions probably have more to do with the policy of centres rather than religious beliefs, which are shared in Afghanistan.

"Culturally we can not live alone with our children in a house. We live with our relatives (brother in law, mother in law, and father in law, uncle and others) and we do their domestic work instead."
FGD with mothers in Mazar Center

Children themselves also comment on the fact that they are stigmatised by being in a centre, by having to wear old and dirty clothes, for example and are therefore not allowed to participate in important social and familial cultural events such as weddings and feasts.

Cultural Concerns - one of the issues which cannot be ignored if there is to be a family and family support policy developed in Afghanistan is a cultural factor referred to on a number of occasions- that single women with children, widows are not allowed to live on their own but must live with other members of the family. In the recent to current context, widows can hardly be the head of their household – that role is to be occupied by brothers and other male relatives. Also to be noted is the fact that children are classified as orphans when their fathers die - unlike other countries where the cultural and legal norms see only children who have lost both parents as true orphans. But this does mean that there is a push and pull effect on the reasons for children being admitted to centres and that on occasion it may in fact be the mother who is involved in making such a decision.

Resources - for staff and in particular centre directors, there is of course a very serious issue about the lack of resources not only in terms of financial resources to provide for the material and physical surroundings conducive to the well being of children. Also of concern is the lack of capacity and competence in terms of well qualified and well trained staff able to offer a professional and quality caring service to children in the centres.

The need for training for staff and also resources for upgrading buildings and facilities are major priorities. It is also the case that the absence of well qualified social and care giving infrastructure inevitably impacts negatively on children and their families. The importance of the family is clear in Afghan culture but the absence of a social welfare infrastructure in general at a time of severe socio economic hardship and political transition means that the support the family traditionally offered is less available. This is the very time when a well supported social

welfare infrastructure is needed most. Not only in the centres but in the communities the development of the necessary competence to assist and support children and families is a major priority.

Amongst the other issues identified by children as important factors in their life circumstances or which do/would make them happy were -

- More and better food
- Vocational training
- Transportation
- Seeing their mothers happy
- Encouragement and praise from teachers
- Enough money
- Parents alive
- Play
- Living at home
- Music and television
- Hope for the future
- Parental support
- Weddings
- Helping one another
- Storybooks and toys
- Opportunities to learn
- Drawing
- Clean clothes
- Quran

Equally important is the list of those factors which impact negatively on their lives and these would include

- Having no home
- Poverty
- Hunger
- Memories of the war
- War itself
- The death of their parents
- Being far from home
- No clothes, old clothes, dirty clothes
- The adoption of siblings
- Failure at school
- That their families brought them to the orphanage
- Worry about the future
- Guards at the orphanage
- The atmosphere in the orphanage
- Being taunted because they are orphans

One way of summing up the experiences of children as revealed through the Focus Group Discussions is the following quote from the report on one of the Centres. This encapsulates neatly the general life experiences of many Afghan children but especially those in the centres.

> " ....it is clear these children have the normal likes and dislikes and hopes and fears of any children except that they are more vulnerable. They have suffered more and lost more and therefore they have more tangible reasons for fearing war, poverty and hunger, homelessness and suffering and for the future. These fears are not assuaged by the centres in which the children live because the children say they rely mostly on one another for support and care. At the same time, their basic physical needs of food, health and education are not being properly met. ......they are increasingly suspicious of the authorities and of unfulfilled promises and yet, because they are "orphans" and children, they are powerless to bring about change."

For many children, the idea that the state might support their families so that they could stay at home was welcome and clearly provided an important element of hope for them. There can be no doubt that for many children the centres and orphanages provide a welcome haven- especially where they have lost both parents and become separated from their families in general. However, the costs for both children and parents are high - particularly because of the separation involved. It appears that these costs are not widely recognised in Afghanistan.

In what follows in the assessment of the Questionnaires, the relationship between many of the more " qualitative" statements made by children about their life experiences and their actual experiences can be readily identified.

Analysis of Questionnaires

Centre Head Questionnaires

Though committed to the importance of allowing children the opportunity to express their views about their experiences, it is equally important- for any report based on the principle of being evidenced based- to provide some factual information about the Centres in which children find themselves. The data in the following section is derived from the questionnaires completed by centre heads[5]. What is particularly interesting is how the comments made by children in their own questionnaires mirror some of the concerns expressed by centre heads.

The Children

Table 1. Types of Centres

Rozantoon(State)	Non Government Rozantoon	Day Care Centre	Vocational Centre	Other
22	13	15	2	0

What the figures in Table 1 reflect is of course that some of the Rozantoons are also day care centres- this influences a number of replies to questions relating to night shifts/day shifts or sleeping arrangements. They also clearly illustrate the lack of vocational training facilities in Afghanistan.

In terms of the facilities available within each of the centres, the questionnaires provide only limited information focussing as they do on classes, play areas and reading materials. However as we shall see later, this little information in itself may well reflect the state of affairs and also the priority areas for service and resource development.

Table 2. Services offered by Centres

Boys School Classes	Girls School Classes	Playing Area	Reading materials
27	19	14	7

The information is limited but it does show the commitment to the importance of education in service provision- a fact mirrored in the number of teaching staff in the Centres. Centre Heads were asked if there were Family Tracing Units (FTUs) in their centres and how many children had been reunified. This is clearly an important service for many children. However, only 14 of the 36 Centre Heads stated that there were FTUs. 413 children were stated as having been reunified though reference is made by some Centre Heads in their replies to " a few"

[5] There were 36 questionnaires completed by Centre Heads.

or " about 10%". So the figures presented here may well be an understatement. 17 Heads said that no children who had been reunified had come back to the Centre.

Admission to the Centres was seen to be a priority issue for many parents- and in particular women as a means of saving their children from the worst of the more negative effects of the socio- economic situation prevailing in Afghanistan. Not surprisingly, the death of a father was one of the main criteria for admission.

"Due to poverty, people encouraged me to send my children to the orphanage. There are facilities like food, clothes and education. I know that sugar and tea are not available here, but education in the Holy Quran and praying are the things that make me happy."
Mother of two boys at Kapisa orphanage

Table 3. Criteria for admission to the Centres

Death of father	Death of Mother	Both parents dead	Poverty	Disability of parents	Other
36	23	32	17	13	1

All Centre Heads stated Death of a Father as a criterion for Admission and all but one that the death of both parents was a main criterion. Interestingly almost half of the Centre Heads acknowledged the importance of poverty as an admission criterion though the suggestion has to be that this alone would never in itself be sufficient basis for admission to a Centre.

Very few Centre Heads actually stated the capacity of the centre though from the comments made by them in their various responses this might be explained by the fact that many of them are in any case operating already at or above capacity. However, 22 of the Centre Heads stated that they would accept more children whereas 13 said they would not. For those who said they would not, this was largely due to the fact that they were already operating at capacity in terms of numbers or else overstretched in terms of resources both human and physical. The lack of sufficiently trained staff or the lack of space for sleeping, holding classes etc might all be cited as the reason for not being able to take more children.

For those Heads who said they could accept more children, this was largely on the basis that they felt they had the capacity to do so. One or two however- whatever the resource constraints- did state that children need help and they had to offer it or that parents now expected them to help.

Numbers -At the time of the study there were 6965 boys and 1044 girls in the 36 Centres where centre Heads had completed questionnaires. The numbers in centre vary considerably but reference in particular should be made to the fact that over 1100 children are in the large centre in Kabul- a staggering figure in terms of current notions about child protection and institutional care. Similarly, the proportion of boys to girls in institutions parallels profiles stated in other studies which range from 1:20 to 1:10.

Heads were also asked if the numbers went up in winter and only 9 replied that this was the case. What is not clear though is what the reasons for numbers not going up in the other 23 centres are. It may be that numbers in some centres do not go up in winter because- quite simply- the Centres are already at capacity and struggling to meet the needs of children there. For many of the centres the lack of heating, electricity etc may well be a factor inhibiting the reception of more children at a time need. But again, there is a need for systematic evidence to explain this more fully.

Ethnicity: Of the 8000 children referred to by Centre heads, Table 5 gives a profile of their ethnic status.

Table 4. Ethnicity

Pashtu	Hazareh	Tajik	Uzbek	Turkman
2619	143	2229	153	0

128 boys and 25 girls were classed by the Centre Heads as IDPs.

In terms of age, children's ages range from 0- 18 with fewer in the 0-4 category.

Table 5. Children's Ages

0-4	5-9	10-14	14+
47	2676	2513	895

Given the numbers involved and the expressions of concern about the health of children the stated numbers of children with disability are actually very low. Only 42 boys are stated as having some form of disability and only 5 girls. These are somewhat surprisingly low figures and may reflect assumptions/definitions etc of disability as well of different levels of tolerance of what is deemed to be " disability". It is certainly an area where further study would be merited.

Centre Arrangements: 3253 boys and 217 girls slept in the centres at night. This figure is lower than the numbers actually in the centres at the time but can be accounted for by the fact that some Heads did not respond to this but also more importantly by the simple fact that some of the centres are day centres. Note should also be taken that there is a tendency for boys to sleep at the centre but that girls are much less likely to do so.

12 of the Centres allow children to come and go as they wish whereas 21 are much more restrictive. 3833 children attend school of whom 2802 attend primary grades 1-6; 933 grades 7-9; and 98 attend grades 11-12.

The Staff

Over the 36 centres there are 467 male and 163 female staff- interestingly a similar ratio to the number of boys and girls. Staff positions are as in Table 6.

Table 6. Staff Profile

Carrier	Cleaner	Cook	Guard	Teacher	Manager
74	82	49	39	325	58

In addition to the categories contained in the questionnaires, Centre Heads also indicated that additional staff were involved in the work of the centres and these included- nurses, doctors, gardeners, stock keepers, etc. Clearly, the high numbers of teachers is significant in the work undertaken by the Centres though the absence/low numbers of caring or social work staff is also significant in itself.

It is also important that staff are well qualified- an issue of great importance to Centre Heads. Though Centre Heads do say that some of their staff are well qualified this often refers to the technical and practical trained staff. Teachers are though not surprisingly, along with Centre managers , amongst the best qualified staff members in centres.

Table 7. Staff qualifications

	No Schooling	Grades 1-3	Grades 4-6	Grades 7-9	Grades10-12	Higher than Grade 12	Vocational Training
Carrier	10	3	2	1	1	3	1
Cleaner	22	19	8	1	2	0	0
Cook	16	12	7	0	1	0	0
Guard	12	6	4	2	2	1	0
Teacher	-	-	-	-	166	66	26
Manager	2	-	-	-	6	10	15

Amongst the teachers, 3 of them had degrees and 5 Managers also had degrees.

Many of the teachers and managers had had previous experience in 3 main areas- education, youth work and with NGOs.

Centres have mainly a 1 shift system(11) or a 2 shift system (21). All Centres have a registration system for the children and this is usually the responsibility of the Admin section or Head of Centre.

Centre Conditions

Conditions in the centres vary considerably with amenities often quite basic or worse.

Table 8. Access to water supply

Yes	No	Public Tap	Piped	Borehole/Well	Canal/Stream
32	3	8	4	20	12

Though most centres have access to water supplies the quality of the water is seriously questioned and some Centre Heads point to the relationship between the poor conditions of water and other amenities and children's health.

27 of the centres have a toilet; 22 of them do not have separate toilets for boys and girls. For 22 centres there is no access for children to school during the winter, (but this can mean that school is closed in winter, as is the case in many provinces) because of the lack of adequate heating supplies as 25 of the centres have no electricity and for 21 of them, wood is the main fuel supply.

Learning Opportunities

In 29 centers children go to school in the centre; 18 do not offer mine risk education; and 20 have no vocational course at all for children. If they do have vocational training this involves in the main carpet weaving, tailoring or carpentry.

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Islamic Transit State of Afghanistan
Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs

Report on national assessment of situation of children deprived of parental care in institutions in Afghanistan

Children deprived of parental care in Afghanistan – Whose responsibility?

Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs
UNICEF Afghanistan
August 2003

Prepared by Westwater International Partnerships

Living Conditions

The main illnesses faced by children according to the Centre Heads are malaria, diarrhoea, and typhoid. Malnutrition was also reported to be a main issue. In 28 of the centre there is access to health care though for 20 of the centres there is no health care/clinic within the confines of the centre- a feature commented on a number of times by centre heads.

Table 9. Sleeping Arrangements

Numbers	5	10	15	20	20+
Boys	1	5	0	5	6
Girls	1	0	1	1	2

Centre Heads state a number of times at the poor sleeping arrangements available and at the need for more hostel style accommodation for the many children who could be sleeping in the centre but have to go or sleep elsewhere(eg in the mosque).

Centre Heads

Qualifications: 12 of the Centre Heads had qualifications at grades 10-12 and 14 higher than Grade 12 . They also had amongst them 5 degrees and 6 masters. 11 had been in their present post for up to 5 years and 13 had been so for more than 10 years. Previous careers had been in education, youth work, administration , NGO and charity work.

21 of them consider that they do not have sufficient staff also that their present staff is not well enough trained. Interestingly the staff say they need more colleagues to be of those with practical responsibilities. Table 10 shows the nature of the training Centre Heads feel their staff have.

Table 10. Staff Training Needs

Management	Administration	Early Childhood Education	Family Counselling	Pedagogy	Health Education
9	15	15	10	20	18

Professional teacher seminars and kindergarten training were also identified.

Table 11. also shows the main problems Centre Heads felt faced their centre.

Table 11. Main Centre Problems

Building	Water	Garbage	Food	Transportation	Untrained Staff	Rental Costs	Other
23	9	4	20	28	11	2	

The physical environment of the centre had received considerable comment by Centre Heads in earlier sections of the questionnaire and their comments extended well beyond the categories in the above table. The general lack of space, lack of resources and high rental costs were major issues for centre heads and clearly affects their work with the children. It also clearly affects the nature of the experiences of the children as will be seen later in the analysis of the questionnaires they completed.

The problems faced by the children in the centres[6] reflected many of the concerns already addressed by the Centre Directors and can be referred to here in rather general terms.

Physical Environment- poor physical arrangements and facilities clearly inhibit the work of the Centres in seeking to meet the needs of the children. The lack of recreational facilities, sleeping facilities and quality building fabric are major concerns.

Survival Needs: poor sanitation and the absence of the most basic hygiene requisites likewise compromises the work of the centres in the interest of the children. Similarly, the absence of dedicated on site health and medical services/clinics is seen by many Centre Heads to be a major issue- especially given the health experiences of many of the children.

Developmental Needs: centres put a lot of emphasis on education but again the opportunities for children to benefit from the experiences afforded to them are seriously affected by the lack of adequate educational materials, physical buildings and the most basic of commodities- heating and electricity.

In terms of how best to address the difficulties faced by children, centre heads are clear that the fundamental problem is the lack of resources and the impact this has on all aspects of their work including the training of staff.

Children's Questionnaires

Numbers

1798 boys and 282 girls (Table 2) completed the questionnaires[7] either wholly or in part. These were children who were at grade 4 or above. The tables show the relative distribution of the numbers of children involved. What the figures also reveal[8] is what we refer to as the " invisibility" of girls. That is, of all the questionnaires completed less than 15% were completed by girls. This is well within the range of figures quoted by others in terms of the number of girls actually in centres or orphanages. Reasons given for this degree of variability include the fact that it is important for girls culturally to remain at home where possible; that girls may well "earn" families a dowry; that girls may well be married off at a much earlier age- as young as 7. But the general point to be made is that girls are much less in evidence in centres and orphanages than boys and that this reflects a societal norm applicable to girls.

Age

The age of children who was also an important factor. For boys overall, more than 35% were between 12 and 15 whereas girls did appear to have a younger age profile with 33% being between 8 and 10 years old. It would be interesting to know just how accurately this reflects the profile of girls and boys in centres in general.

The fact that in the different provinces and centres there is considerable variability in the age profile may well be related to factors such as the admission criteria as much as to the nature of the child population itself. (See B2 and G2 in the Appendices

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[6] This was a section in the questionnaires which did not lend itself to ready and systematic analysis. The general replies do though confirm earlier comments made about the nature of center facilities and resources.

[7] Not all tables will be included in the body of the text. As there are more than 80 tables this would not be appropriate. Those that are not are included in Appendix A for Boys and Appendix B for Girls at the end of this report. Tables in Appendices which refer to boys will begin with a B and tables referring to girls in the Appendices will begin with a G. Tables included in the report will simply carry a Table number

[8] See Tables B1 and G1 in the Appendices.

Table 12 – Number of boys by age-breakdown

Q2 Boys	4	6	8	10	12	15	18	
Laghman Omar Bin Khatab State Centre	0	0	2	1	11	50	27	
Laghman Asahad Central SC	0	0	3	34	25	6	1	
Laghman SC	0	3	6	5	3	4	19	
Laghman State Centre	0	1	8	2	2	6	6	
Laghman Imam Bughari	0	0	0	0	3	7	7	
Nooristan Islamic State Centre	0	0	7	12	11	11	8	
Nooristan Asahad Abad State Centre	0	6	9	6	3	5	6	
Nooristan Nandool State Centre	1	0	3	5	4	6	6	
Nooristan Usama Kantiva State Centre	0	1	15	10	7	9	8	
Herat Imam Abu Hanifa State Centre	0	0	0	13	44	78	44	
Herat Abdulah Ansari SC	0	0	0	3	17	8	3	
Herat Hazrat Hamar Bin Yasir State Centre	0	0	0	0	5	9	0	
Ghazni Sultan Mohammed State Centre	0	0	0	10	10	26	5	
Ghazni Saad Bin Mahaz	0	0	0	8	16	12	1	
Logar Khalid Bin Walid SC	0	6	14	23	35	27	1	
Kundiz State Centre	0	0	1	4	8	12	0	
Kundiz Harest Korean Office State Centre	0	0	3	5	0	0	0	
Takhar SC	0	0	0	9	3	0	0	
Paktya SC	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	
Parwan Charekar	0	0	0	2	9	5	0	
Nangarhar Darunadua SC	0	0	0	2	8	24	18	
Nangarghar Zaid Bin Hares SC	0	0	0	0	2	25	9	
Nangarhar Usama Bin Zaid	0	0	0	4	45	33	8	
Nangarhar Masab Bin Omair	0	0	0	0	12	17	0	
Nangarhar Imam Bukhari SC	0	0	1	7	30	17	0	
Nangarhar Shahid Mullawi Habib ulRahaman SC	0	0	0	0	3	9	24	
Kunnar Hazrat Usman SC	0	0	10	15	8	6	0	
Kunnar Hazrat Shaikh Jmil ul Rahaman SC	0	0	2	2	17	14	0	
Kunnar Dar ul Arqam SC	0	0	0	2	0	32	8	
Tahia Makastan SC	0	0	0	12	70	129	11	
Kabul Allaudin	0	0	2	15	45	13	0	
Kapisa	0	1	0	11	27	13	0	
Wardak Kota Hashro District	0	0	1	10	12	4	3	
Bagdhis Marhab Street	0	0	0	7	8	0	0	
Bagdhis Qula e now	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	
Farah	0	0	0	2	12	8	0	
Abu Baker Sediq SC	0	0	0	0	2	6	3	
Faia Abad SC	0	0	0	0	1	6	3	
Badakhstan SC	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	
Faiz Abad SC	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	
Baghlan SC	0	0	0	4	7	5	1	
Sumia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Fatma Alzahra SC	0	0	3	2	9	1	1	
Total	**1**	**18**	**90**	**252**	**540**	**649**	**235**	**1785**
%	**0.05**	**1**	**5**	**14**	**30**	**36.4**	**13.2**	**100**

Table 13. Number of girls by age-breakdown

Q2		Girls Ages	4	6	8	10	12	15	18	
Bagdhis Marhab Street			0	1	0	4	6	0	0	
Heart Imam Abu Hanifa SC			0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
Kabul Allaudin			0	0	0	3	12	3	0	
Kapisa			0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
Kunnar State Centre			0	0	0	18	14	4	0	
Kunnar Khadira Akbary SC			0	3	15	21	4	0	0	
Kundiz Harest Korean SC			1	0	2	2	0	0	0	
Kundiz State Centre			0	0	1	2	4	1	0	
Kunduz Hayat State Centre			0	0	3	2	0	0	0	
Laghman State Centre			0	0	3	0	0	0	0	
Laghman State Centre			0	1	7	6	0	0	0	
Nangarhar Abdullah Bin Abbas SC			0	1	5	0	9	2	1	
Nangarhar			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Nangarhar Usama Bin Said SC			0	0	0	3	7	3	0	
Nooristan Usama Aos Kantiva SC			0	0	2	6	2	10	2	2D/K
Nooristan Islamic State Centre			0	0	1	3	2	0	2	
Nooristan Asahad State Centre			0	0	3	1	1	2	4	
Tahhar State Centre			0	2	4	6	3	0	0	
Fatma AL Zahara SC			0	0	0	1	0	13	3	
Sumia SC			0	0	0	0	1	7	5	
Badakhshan SC			0	0	0	0	0	2	0	
Total			1	8	46	79	65	48	18	265
		%	0.4	3	17.4	30	25	18.116.8		100

What should be noted is that a number, - though not many young children have also "completed" the questionnaires. A number of children completed the questionnaire but only with the assistance of an other person- another child or staff member for example and the questionnaire allows for this to be noted. But the majority of the questionnaires were completed by the older children.

Length of Stay in Centres.

Given the comments made in the Focus Group Discussions about how children experienced the physical and emotional conditions of life in a centre, length of stay is clearly an important factor. In the international literature length of stay – particularly in residential settings- is seen to be one of the more negative factors inhibiting the integration and reintegration of the child with the family and community. The lack of family reintegration units means that for many children, length of stay can constitute a considerable part of their lives.

A very small number of the boys did not know how long they had been in the Centre. However more than two thirds (75%) stated they had been in the Centres for more than a year and more than a third had been in the centres for more than 6 years (See Tables B3 and G3). The inference to be drawn here is that there is still a considerable commitment to the institutionalisation of children- reflected in the fact that many have been in the institutions for a long time and that many others have been sent to institutions within the past year. Table 14 shows the relative percentages for this.

Almost two thirds of girls had been in centres for up to two years though it should be noted that the length of stay for 63 of them had been between 5 and 6 years. Again, the nature of conditions in the Centres taken into

consideration with the length of stay in centres, must be a matter of concern and influence the determination of future policy and practice which will address the need for community and family based initiatives.

Table 14 – Boys length of stay in the

	LENGTH OF	Boy	DK	1	2	3	4	6	8		
Laghman Omar Bin Khatab State Centre				2	2	3	4	11	48		
Laghman Asahad Central SC				0	1	18	13	35	0		
Laghman SC			2	14	3	2	33	8	6		
Laghman State Centre				11	2	3	2	4	2		
Laghman Imam Bughari			3	3	0	0	0	6	3		
Nooristan Islamic State Centre			2	6	2	6	19	12	1		
Nooristan Asahad Abad State Centre				11	8	9	6	7	1		
Nooristan Nandool State Centre				6	5	4	11	4	0		
Nooristan Usama Kantiva State Centre				1	8	7	12	13	2		
Herat Imam Abu Hanifa State Centre				21	21	21	31	56	32		
Heart Khuaja Abdullah Ansari				13	5	2	6	3	1		
Herat Hazrat Hamar Bin Yasir State Centre				2	0	0	0	11	0		
Ghazni Sultan Mohammed State Centre				8	0	0	12	15	16		
Ghazni Saad Bin Mahaz				0	0	1	13	18	2		
Logar Khalid Bin Walid SC				37	0	4	0	56	0		
Kundiz State Centre				24	0	0	0	0	1		
Kundiz Harest Korean Office State Centre				7	0	0	0	0	0		
Takhar SC				13	0	0	0	0	0		
Paktya SC				1	0	0	0	0	0		
Parwan Charekar				9	0	0	0	0	0		
Nangarhar Darunadua SC				5	14	20	0	0	2		
Nangarghar Zaid Bin Hares SC				1	0	0	0	30	5		
Nangarhar Usama Bin Zaid				0	0	0	12	40	1		
Nangarhar Masab Bin Omair				5	0	0	0	0	22		
Nangarhar Imam Bukhari SC				9	1	2	1	1	22		
Nangarhar Shahid Mullawi Habib ulRahaman SC				6	1	1	1	10	17		
Kunnar Hazrat Usman SC				18	9	0	0	4	0		
Kunnar Hazrat Shaikh Jmil ul Rahaman SC				4	2	1	18	11	0		
Kunnar Dar ul Arqam SC				0	0	0	1	10	26		
Kabul Tahia Makastan SC				72	51	20	17	34	11		
Kabul Allaudin				11	9	36	11	12	1		
Kapisa				21	11	2	1	1	8		
Wardak Kota Hashro District				9	16	7	4	1	0		
Bagdhis Marhab Street				15	0	0	0	0	0		
Bagdhis Qula e now				5	0	0	0	0	0		
Farah				6	11	2	0	0	0		
Abu Baker Sediq SC				1	1	3	7	2	0		
Faia Abad SC				0	0	0	5	1	0	4 more than 8 yea	
Badakhstan SC				0	0	1	2	0	0	3 more than 8 yea	
Faiz Abad SC				0	0	0	1	4	0	2 more than 8 yea	
Baghlan SC				1	6	0	0	0	0		
Sumia				0	0	0	0	0	0	1 more than 8 yea	
Fatma Alzahra SC				1	2	2	4	2	4		
Total				**##**	**191**	**177**	**##**	**422**	**234**	**1650**	
		%		**23**	**12**	**11**	**15**	**26**	**14**	**100**	

Table 15 – Girls length of stay in the centre

	LENGTH OF	Girls	DK	1	2	3	4	6	8	
Bagdhis Marhab Street				12	0	0	0	0	0	
Heart Imam Abu Hanifa SC				1	0	0	0	1	0	
Kabul Allaudin				3	1	0	12	3	0	
Kapisa				0	2	0	0	0	0	
Kunnar State Centre				0	0	0	2	26	1	
Kunnar Khadira Akbary SC				0	40	0	0	0	0	
Kundiz Harest Korean SC				5	0	0	0	0	0	
Kundiz State Centre				8	0	0	0	0	0	
Kunduz Hayat State Centre				5	0	0	0	0	0	
Laghman State Centre				3	0	0	0	0	0	
Laghman State Centre				9	0	0	0	0	2	
Nangarhar Abdullah Bin Abbas SC				0	0	0	0	17	0	
Nanga'rhar				0	0	0	0	0	0	
Nangarhar Usama Bin Said SC				0	0	0	0	7	3	
Nooristan Usama Aos Kantiva SC			4	1	0	1	3	7	0	
Nooristan Islamic State Centre				1	1	1	1	3	1	
Nooristan Asahad State Centre				2	6	3	6	0	0	
TaKhar State Centre				8	0	0	0	0	0	
Fatma AL Zahara SC				2	2	3	1	3	3	
Sumia SC				0	0	0	1	0	#	
Badakhshan SC				0	0	0	0	0	2	
Total				**60**	**52**	**8**	**26**	**67**	**#**	**236**
		%		**24**	**22**	**3**	**11**	**29**	**#**	**100**

Reason for coming to the Centre

One of the more important issues addressed by the questionnaires is the reason why children come to a centre. tables for boys and girls (See B4 and G4) both show is how admission to a centre is determined in the majority of cases of a father. The significance of this is of course that in a child who loses his/her father is deemed to be an orphan. the fact that it is culturally difficult for widows to live on their their children means that - in a time of great stress on family there is a strong drive to send children to centre. The Maimana clearly reflects the way the absence of social, and family support meant that there is little choice for to send their children to centres. The decision to send a child not so much a preferred decision as a decision taken by context of a lack of family and community based services. some indication that at least some children were placed in orphanages inappropriately, in the sense that those who there were abusing the system i.e. they were not orphans economic situation at home meant they could stay at home.

> "My father has died and I have a mother and two sisters and one of my sisters is here with me. Our mother could not take care of us and we had bad hunger, so she brought us here. I cannot afford to go to school and there is no one teaching here. I would like to go to school and learn good things. We have nothing at home so we have to come here everyday to get food and sometimes wash our clothes."
> **11-year old boy from Day care centre in Qal-ai-Nau Badghis**

What the their by the death Afghanistan Taken with own with resources, mother in economic widows but to a centre is default in the There is also centres and placed them and the

Table 16 Reasons for Admission to a Centre

	Death of Father	Death of Mother	Parents Divorce	Old/disabled father	Family Poverty	Total
Boys %	1478 (70.6)	247 (11.8)	48 (2.3)	49 (2.3)	272 (12.9)	2094 100
Girls %	257 (82.1)	34 (10.8)	4 (1.3)	1 (.3)	17 (5.4)	313 100

In by far the majority of cases for both boys (71%) and girls (82%) the reason for being sent to a centre is the death of a father and for a small number of children, the death of both parents was the reason (See B4 and G4). Family poverty is also identified by children as a significant factor though the inference that could be drawn from the fact that so many children have lost their fathers, is that poverty is also a significant factor in many more cases.

Who made the decision to send the child to a Centre.

Table 17

	Father/Mother	Grandfather	Uncle/Aunt	Sibling	Other	
Boys %	635 (36.1)	244 (13.9)	572 (32.58)	222 (12.6)	83 (4.7)	1756 100
Girls %	163 (53)	47 (15.5)	68 (22.4)	10 (3.3)	15 (4.9)	303 100

For a number of children in the Focus Group Discussions being sent to a centre by members of their family was a source of unhappiness and tension at the very time they might need their family most (See B5 and G5). The decision to send a child to a centre, as revealed through the questionnaires was certainly made by significant family members including their mothers (53% girls and. 36% boys). Given that the death of a father was a precipitating factor in so many cases, by definition, the parent who was involved in making the decision was in most cases the mother. Uncles and aunts were also significant decision makers. It has to be remembered that in the absence of the father, it is his family- primarily his father and brother who are then the main decision makers. The fact that siblings were involved in so many cases indicates also just how fragmented families may have become with siblings playing significant family and parenting roles.

Before coming to the Centre

By far the majority of children who had come to centres had come from their homes (See B7 and G7) 91% girls and 83% boys. Surprisingly very few had come from the streets (1% boys and 2% girls) though in the questionnaires children do refer to the fact that they often go on to the streets in order to seek food. There is an issue here in that admission to centres might be for only certain children who have the necessary basic help to support their being sent to a centre. For even more vulnerable children on the streets, admission to centres does not appear to be a possibility. There are also statements from members of staff in the Focus Group Discussions which suggest that street children are not welcome and are seen to be a negative influence on other children and the work undertaken by and within the centre.

Able to Read and Write/Attending School

Only 74 boys from an overall figure of 1751 replies were unable to read and write and all but 8 attended school (See B7 and G7). In the case of girls, the figures are again considerably smaller but it should be noted that proportionally higher figure for girls (48 from an overall figure of 307) could read and write and much fewer were attending school (98 from a total of 284 replies). This may well reflect something about differential access to education for boys and girls though more information on education opportunities would need to be gathered before a definitive statement could be made. But in the Focus Discussion Group, girls were as much committed to the importance of education as were boys

Main Subjects studied

Table 18 Subjects Studied by Children

	Language Maths	Geog/Hist	Religious Courses	Arts	Other	
Boys	1597	1464	1509	1023	702	6295
%	(25.3)	(23.3)	(24)	(16.3)	(11.5)	100
Girls	236	168	257	85	51	797
%	(29.6)	(21.1)	(32)	(10.6)	(6.4)	100

In the case of both boys and girls, there did not appear to be a significant difference in the subjects studied by those who attended school though much fewer boys and girls studied Arts subjects. We have no indication from the questionnaires what " other" subjects children studied. Reflecting the nature of the curriculum, Language and Maths were taken in association with Geography and History and Religious courses (See B8 and G8).

Time to play

Play was clearly an important issue for children in the Focus Group Discussions and from the questionnaires many children – both boys (1667) and girls (243)- state they have time to play. However, more than 25 % of girls and 12% of boys say that they have no time for play. In the case of girls, one province in particular (Nooristan) can be singled out from the statistics (See B8 and B9; and G8 and G9 in the Appendices) as presenting girls with no opportunity for play. For the boys, Nooristan also features along with a number of other areas where time for play is not available.

In terms of the amount of time available for play, this varies considerably with the majority having between 30 minutes and 2 hours. A number of children also note that they have 15 minutes or less.

Table 19 – Time for play and recreational activities

Hours	.5hour	1	2	3	4	
Boys	267	819	435	130	16	1667
%	(16.7)	(49.1)	(26.1)	7.8)	.95)	100
Girls	70	109	29	6	0	243
%	(28.8)	(44.8)	(11.9)	(2.5)	0	100

Q 14 – Indoor Activities

Stories and story telling (as intimated in the Focus Group Discussions) are clearly an important indoor activity for both boys and girls. A comment made in the Focus Group Discussions is that this may well reflect the lack of materials and recreational items to allow children to pursue other activities.

Table 20 – Indoor Activities

	Stories	Drawing	Drama	Other	
Boys	738	559	243	378	1918
%	(38.4)	(29.1)	(12.7)	(19.2)	100
Girls	123	183	39	40	385
%	(31.9)	(47.5)	(10.1)	(10.1)	100

Proportionally many more girls than boys indicate drawing/painting as an indoor activity. Unfortunately we have no information on the " Other" activities identified by the not insignificant numbers (See B11and B11).

Closest Relatives

This data set (See B12 and G12) was particularly difficult to interpret for a number of reasons. First, it was clear that many children had stated their Mother/Father to be their closest relative when they had earlier indicated that their parents or one of them had died. Secondly, a number of children had also given a full list of relatives as in Question 15 as if they were indicating all their close relatives. Again this on occasion included those already identified as having died. What the table does reveal though is that- and again caution has to be adopted in any interpretation of these statistics- father and mother are clearly the closest relatives (whether referred to as dead or still living) with siblings as also being identified as closest relatives. Too much can't be made of this table but it does raise issues about the importance for children of their family members and the fact that more than simply their parents are included in the answers. The loss of contact for children with parents and significant family members is a major issue for children as discussed in the Focus Group Discussions.

How often do you go home.

CONTENTS

Table 21. Frequency of home visits

	Every Night	Once a week	Twice a month	Once a month	Never	Other	
Boys %	771 (46)	469 (28)	146 (8.7)	165 (9.8)	104 (6.2)	21 (1.3)	1676 100
Girls %	121 (49.1)	74 (30.1)	18 (7.3)	17 (7.3)	15 (6.1)	1 (.4)	246 100

Almost half of all boys and girls return home every night with 28% of boys and 31% of girls returning home once a week (Tables B13 and G13). What must be particularly difficult for many children is that they return home for only once a month or in a number of cases they never return home. Again family contact is a significant element in any child protection philosophy and the necessity of support to allow children to maintain contact with their families has to be high on the policy and strategy agenda. Emphasis in the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child on the importance of maintaining contact with families applies no less to children in centres than to children in the population more generally. Though the identification of particular centres is not the purpose of this report, it should be noted that Kabul Tahia Makastan State Centre (See Table B13) has a large number of children who never return home and also who do not go home more than once a month.

"I did not get to go home this Friday, as my house is to far away and unless transport is arranged, I'll have to stay in the orphanage. My father is alive but my mother is dead. My father said he did not know how to look after me and that I needed to go to school, so a neighbour told him about the orphanage. I have two brothers and a sister and who are with my grandmother, but I do not get to see them much. I like the orphanage because I get to go to school. I get to go to the government school outside the orphanage, and I am in second class. I like school except when the teachers punish us for not doing the work. I do not like the food in the orphanage as it is not nice and we always have the same.
8-year old gild from Girls Orphanage in Herat

Q18 - Numbers of Siblings

Children in Afghanistan tend to come from large families and Table 13 illustrates this clearly (See also B14 and G14)

Table 22 – Number of siblings

	2	4	6	8	10	12	
Boys %	214 (13.8)	515 (32.3)	392 (25.3)	264 (17.1)	117 7.6)	45 (2.9)	1547 100
Girls %	33 (16)	77 (36)	67 (32)	20 (9)	12 (6)	4 (1.8)	213 100

Girls %	5 (4.5)	24 21.8)	46 (41.8)	35 (31.8)	110 100

What the tables also reveal is that most of the information for both boys and girls is given inside the centre (probably by significant others from NGOs given the reply about centre staff in Table 14 above)

Vocational Training courses[10]

Only 396 boys and 55 girls indicated that they were attending vocational training courses (B24, B25, B26, G24, G25 and G26). In the Focus Group Discussions, a number of children commented on the lack of vocational training and the need for vocational training to be made more accessible and available for children. For boys who did state they had attended courses, training was provided almost equally by Centre staff, NGOs and Technical School teachers. Only in 5 cases did girls receive training from a Technical school teacher though Centre staff and NGOs played an important role in offering them such training.

Access to water for washing/ to a latrine/separate latrines/centre electricity/ Heating

Many of the comments in the discussion groups- from both children and staff- related to the poor facilities available to children in the centres especially in terms of the basic hygiene and sanitation. They also commented on the importance of electricity and the fact that centres with no electricity meant that there could be no education classes and fewer activities in general in the winter (and fear of dark at night).

In terms of the information from the questionnaires (See Tables B27 – B31 and G27 – G31 in the Appendices), there is a less clear picture about such issues.

1258 boys indicated they had access to water for washing whereas 254 did not. The respective figures for girls were 201 and 33. As for access to a latrine, 1162 boys said they did have access to a latrine and 352 did not. For girls, slightly more than 50% (142) stated that they did have such access whereas the remaining 90 said they did not. For both boys and girls, more stated that they did not have access to a separate latrine (781 boys and 126 girls). We have to acknowledge as well that the very existence of a latrine does not necessarily mean that this is a positive benefit. In the Focus Group Discussions reference is made to the fact that some latrines do not work properly, are not connected to septic tank outflows, have no water. The availability of electricity for centre activities is clearly important but for just over half of boys, there was no centre electricity and only in the case of 41 out of total 191 girls was centre electricity available. The negative effect of the lack of electricity on centre activities and the well being of children has already been referred to in the Focus Group Discussions by the children and staff members. Tables B30 and G30 in the Appendices also illustrates clearly variable availability of Centre electricity across the range of centres and provinces in Afghanistan included in this study.

For many children, having to go to the toilet unaccompanied in the dark in the middle of the night counted as one of their fears.

Though for many children there appear to be a range of heating options in the Centres (Tables B31 and G31) with wood heating being the most employed, for the 403 boys and 53 girls who answered the question. no heating exists in their centres. The difficulty of interpreting this arises from the fact that in many centres answers are given by some children that there is indeed heating whereas other children in the same centre state

[10] This was also a difficult question to interpret for two reasons. One is that there are 2 questions 29 in the questionnaire. Second is that whereas a number of children indicated "No" as an answer to whether they had had vocational training or not, many simply did not answer the question. For that reason we have only employed the " Yes" answers in our analysis. Third is that some children may have made a distinction between technical training and vocational training as they answered no to attending vocational training but then went on to identify who gave them the training with technical school teacher featuring prominently in their answers.

that there is none. What this may reflect is as much the perception of children as to what constitutes "heating" as the actual existence of heating resources. But to support the concern at lack of heating are the statements made in the Focus Group Discussions where children express their concern at the cold and again the effect this has on centre activities such as education classes.

Being Ill/Illnesses/Help given

The Focus Group Discussions had highlighted the fact that many of the children had been ill when in the centre and the information from the questionnaires certainly confirms that. Less than 10% of the replies (see B32 – 34 and G32 – 34) from boys and a similar figure from the replies from the girls indicated that they had not been ill after admission to the centre. Over 90% of both boys and girls had been ill. In terms of the illnesses they had had, diarrhoea, fever, and cold featured prominently for both boys and girls with vomiting also significant. Recognition also has to be given to the fact that many of the children actually indicated that they had experienced more than one of the illnesses identified. This confirms many of the comments made by the centre heads.

The Focus Group Discussions also intimated that other conditions - which were not included in the questionnaires- such as malaria and typhoid were a matter for serious concern. Children had also identified the lack of clinic units and medical treatment as a major issue and the need to establish such resources as a priority. What can also be seen in the answers to questions about what help was given to children is that in many cases (433 for boys and 95 for girls) no help at all was given or available. If this is the case, this has to be considered as highly significant given the expectation that parents and other significant adults have of the resources available to their children. It also of course quite simply emphasises the importance of a rights based approach in highlighting those areas where basic fundamental rights accruing to children are not being met.

However, it should also be acknowledged that many children do get help in the form of medicine (44% boys and. 30% girls. The gender differences should be noted here and are worthy of fuller exploration. For many of the children in the FGDs the ineffectiveness of medicines and the lack of on site clinic and medical care is a major concern.

Numbers of Children Sleeping in the same room

Many children sleep in rooms with large numbers of other children. Table 15 (See B35 and G35) shows

Table 24 - Children Sleeping in Same Room

	5	10	15	20	25	30+	
Boys %	117 (11)	183 (17.2)	180 (17)	208 (19.6)	146 (13.8)	227 (21.4)	1061 100
Girls %	13 (11)	27 (23)	16 (14)	18 (15)	27 (22)	17 (15)	118 100

that in many cases this may involve more than 30 children. In fact, as can seen from the larger table in the appendices, there can be up to 45 or as even in one case up to 50 children in the same room. This causes serious concerns, given the poor physical conditions and small sizes of the rooms.

> "We have a very small room for sleeping, and three people use a bed which is designed for one person. Our building is very small. It is possible to jump from one place to another."
> **FGDs with boys, Parwan Orphanage**

Access to Soap/Toothbrush/Towel

Just under 50% of boys and 30% of girls had access to soap; 40% of boys and 24 % of girls had a toothbrush; and just over 50% of boys and only 31% of girls had a towel. Hygiene was clearly an important matter for children when they discussed related topics in the Focus Group Discussions but what is difficult to explain is why girls in the sample included did appear to be much worse off than boys as regards their access to basic hygiene requisites (see B36 and G36) There is an issue about discrimination that also needs further exploration on the basis of the consistent lower access to basic hygiene and other requisites noted here. This may also of course be determined by the general resources available to particular centres but the gender trend reflected can't be explained by resource availability alone, if at all.

Sleeping arrangements/ Possess a Blanket

Table 25- What children sleep on

	Bed	Mattress	Blanket	Floor	
Boys	484	581	182	275	1522
%	(31.8)	(38.2)	(12)	(18.1)	100
Girls	25	76	21	70	192
%	(13)	(39.6)	(10.9)	36.5)	100

Most children have a bed, a mattress or a blanket to sleep on. However, under 20% of boys and over 40% of girls sleep on the floor. Since some of the replies referred to more than one sleeping possibility (e.g., mattress and floor or blanket and floor) it is clear that, even for those who say they slept on a mattress or on a blanket, more children actually slept on the floor than the answers initially suggest. In terms of whether children have a blanket for sleeping or not it is interesting to note (see Tables B37, B38, G37 and G38 in the Appendices) that 55% of girls did not have a blanket whereas under 40% of boys did not.

Given what was discussed in relation to access to hygiene requisites above, there is an issue here which might be well worth exploring further and that is whether there is some inbuilt or institutional discrimination of girls in terms of the facilities and resources to which they have access The discussion here does not warrant such a strong statement being made but does suggest the need for further exploration. The trends in favour of boys have to be explored in terms of the extent to which any perceived discrimination is in truth the case, is a trend by omission or is a trend by commission.

Number of Meals/Quantity of food/ Like food given.

By far the majority of children had 3 meals a day though 140 boys and 16 girls had only 1 meal a day (B39 and G39). What the questionnaires don't tell us much about is of course what actually constituted a meal. The Focus Group Discussions had pointed out that even where children were give meals, these might be made up of only beans and pulses or even of "ghee" (the sugar and meal paste) complained of by a number of children.

When we look at what children actually thought about the food they were given (B40 and G40), a substantial number thought that the food they were given was not enough (44% of boys and 34% of girls). 35% of both boys and girls didn't like the food they were given.

Centres clearly struggle in resource terms and the fact that a substantial number of children think that food is neither sufficient nor good may well be a barometer of the resource position centre Directors find themselves. It

is certainly a disappointment for children that this is so but equally so for many parents who see admission to centres as a means of ensuring the well being of their children. The lack of good food can also, as was done in the Focus Group Discussions, be used to explain the fact that children leave the centres to go on to the street to find a means of getting food or earning money to buy it.

Self completion of the questionnaire/help provided.

Most children completed the questionnaires themselves (B41 and G41) though, as the figures relating to replies about who helped children total more than the replies relating to those who say they did not complete them themselves, there is a suggestion that some children took " Did you fill out this form yourself?" more liberally. That is even where they answered yes they also had help to allow them to complete the questionnaire which they did "themselves". 1364 boys completed the questionnaire themselves and 136 did not. 152 girls self completed the questionnaires and 45 did not.
For both boys and girls, assistance was provided mostly by centre staff.

Table 27 - Help to complete questionnaires.

	Centre Staff	Another child	Someone form outside the centre
Boys %	163 (83.1)	7 (3.6)	26 (13.3)
Girls %	50 (67.6)	5 (6.76)	19 (25.7)

It is interesting to note that whereas only 10% of boys had had help with completion of the questionnaires, 33% of girls had had help. Again there might be an issue to explore here in terms of the reasons for such a difference, especially as we have also suggested similar consideration could be given to the ways in which some forms of discrimination against /lack of provision for girls might be a significant factor.

General Comments

On the basis of the material drawn from the Centre Head questionnaires, Children's questionnaires and the Focus Group Discussions, a number of general conclusions can be drawn. These would include-

- The lack of a social welfare infrastructure to support those children and families when they are most in need.
- The absence of family and community based support for children and families.
- The lack of capacity and competence in terms of sufficiently well qualified and trained professional care givers.
- The lack of family or community based alternatives to centre or orphanage care.
- Discrimination faced by 'orphans' from other children, from relatives and people in the community
- The extreme resource position in which Centre Directors find themselves.

- The difficulties imposed on women by a cultural norm which does not allow them to look after children themselves in their own home. (No judgment is being made here – merely a statement of fact expressed by many mothers themselves).

- The difficulties centres have in providing even the basic forms of care.

- The difficulty for children of maintaining contact with their families and siblings.

- The lack for many children of basic hygiene requisites.

- The lack of basic amenities in centres

- Gender discrimination - unequal distribution of basic amenities such as access to hygiene requisites and allocation of blankets

- Concern about the health of so many children and the lack of resources to deal with illness as it occurs.

- Concern about the quality of the food and nutritional intake of children.

- The failure to provide children in centres with other than " secure" care at night.

- The need for children to have their emotional needs understood and met.

- The lack of vocational training for children

What has to be said is that just as the centres may not always provide children with accepted standards of care, equally the conditions make it difficult for staff who do not have the training, expertise or experience in child care and child protection work to offer but a most basic service.
Given the fact that there does appear to be an increasing demand for placement of children in centres, this must be a matter for considerable concern in the context of a lack of financial and human resources; a need for enhanced skills and competence of staff and the absence of family oriented and community based services.

"We would like to bring up our child in our house, but because my husband is poor and disabled, and we are living in a rented house, we cannot. This is not good according to Islam that children be away from their families, but due to our poor economic situation, we want him to be brought up here".
Mother of a boy living in a Kabul orphanage

5. THE DILEMMA

One of the problems about promoting de-institutionalisation and developing community-based alternatives to institutions at this time in Afghanistan, has to do with the extent of the present crisis and whether the timing for this reform is right.

There is a fundamental problem in bringing about reform in child care in Afghanistan. During the preparatory phase of this report, a case was made by some Heads of Orphanages, that during a period of severe hardship and transition, is it not better (for the international community) to invest in humanitarian aid, rescue and relief until some respite to the crisis in Afghanistan emerges, and delay "root and branch" reform until there is a general improvement in conditions in Afghanistan? This is a popular argument. The findings of this report is to go for reform now, for a number of reasons –

- rapid development can take place during crises;
- delaying reform will serve to prolong dependence on donors;
- new ways of doing things can be accomplished at relatively little cost and we need to capture the goodwill and resources of the aid community before patience runs out

There can be no argument that traditional safety nets and second lines of defence are not able to remedy the desperate position of families and children (and especially girls who receive seriously unfair treatment in Afghanistan) So long as things are this bad, something has to be done to remedy the situation, whereas a constant drip feed of humanitarian aid will simply perpetuate a sorry state of affairs.

Half of Afghanistan's population are under the age of 18, over 10 million, who should represent the nation's most valuable resources for the future. But urgent work is needed if Afghanistan's children are to be stakeholders in the future of the nation

Following discussion with many Heads of orphanages and day-care centres, there was clear disquiet as to the consequences of practical reform at this time.

Several of the interviews conducted in connection with the focus group discussions with managers and staff of institutions concerned revealed a lack of understanding as to the purpose of this national assessment. But this is entirely understandable in a nation where communication is difficult and the core Ministry with responsibility for children is doing its best to operate with diminishing resources

Despite a workshop organised between The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs and UNICEF in Kabul in March of this year, staff confirmed their confusion about plans to reduce the number of children in institutions.

This confusion arose partly because Directors and staff of institutions for children had previously received a totally different message from the Ministry in Kabul which was to accept as many children as they could during these difficult times in which institutions were the only immediate possibility of rescuing children from completely unacceptable conditions. During recent times, institutions in Afghanistan had been asking the Ministry for more support in order to accept more children. Similarly, the international community had been providing resources to make this possible. Again it is fully understandable that the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs is faced with contradictory messages, pressures and priorities, as dictated by the vagaries of the international community and by local conditions.

The message given by The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs in Kabul has not convinced staff of institutions about the benefits of alternative solutions based on family support and community empowerment. To be fair, neither has the assistance community.

Similarly, staff of institutions are not totally convinced that the Ministry really intends to transform institutions and suspects that they wish to close them, with colossal loss of jobs. This is a common and understandable fear on the part of staff working in institutions in nations considering reform in child protection policies and as part of which community-based alternatives to institutions are being considered.

Understandably, staff in orphanages and day centres firmly believe that at present in Afghanistan there are so many orphans and children experiencing very difficult circumstances across the country who do not receive family support that it is quite unrealistic to think of a new system as long as the economic situation remains as it is at present

6. A PAUSE FOR REFLECTION

6.1 Results and recommendations from the Assessment Report of Children Deprived of Parental Care in Central Afghanistan – presented by Children in Crisis, GVC and Action Aid

One of the advantages of securing the services of NGO's to conduct surveys and evaluations, is that they have the freedom and flexibility to report matters exactly as they see them. The findings of Children in Crisis, GVC and Action Aid are direct, hard-hitting and to the point. It would be remiss if reference to these findings was not made in this report.

The findings

This report from Children in Crisis, GVC and Action Aid made a number of important points, which no document purporting to contribute to the reform process in Afghanistan can afford to ignore. Amongst these are :-

- That the purpose for which these orphanages and day centres were established has changed in recent years, from humanitarian to self-seeking.
- Partly in response to urgent need, institutions for children take a number of different forms in Afghanistan – orphanages with residential care, marastoons, which approximate to poorhouses in western countries and which house adults as well as children, madrasas, which appear like favoured boarding schools with certain academic standards and funded by foreign governments, with a pronounced religious orientation, day centres, hostels and even centres open for a few hours a day, offering limited education and sometimes food supplements. All of these exist in Afghanistan.
- It is not unusual for large institutions to confer benefits on wider communities in which or near where they are housed. This type of multiplier effect can range from food and resources meant for the institution being diverted for community use, to creating employment and providing food and shelter for employees and their children. The Report from central Afghanistan refers to institutions in Kabul as being used as "milking cows". Whilst there is no evidence that institutions have deliberately been kept at low standards in order to ensure unremitting support from the international community,(as happened in institutions in Moldova) there is little evidence of sustained improvement in the large institutions that have received help from the assistance community.
- One conclusion of the Report prepared by the NGO's was that it is not clear whether institutions for children in Afghanistan are meeting the basic need for shelter and food of the most vulnerable children in Afghanistan. What they do say is that there are many hundreds of war-affected children who are "desperately in need of physical and emotional security, family love and support, good education, healthcare and the opportunity to grow and develop in a stable situation". Arising from this national assessment that is a core part of the present initiative, we cannot report with any certainty that institutions for children in Afghanistan are being used to meet the most desperate need of the most vulnerable children in Afghanistan.

> "I feel sad because my father was martyred a few years ago, and now my mother cannot afford to keep my anymore, as I have two more bothers and a sister. I do not know how long I have been in the orphanage and I do not know what will happen to me in the future. I get to visit my family once a week."
> **6-year old boy from the orphanage in Herat**

- Another conclusion of Children in Crisis, GVC and Action Aid is that the damage done by children being brought up in institutions is not generally recognised in Afghanistan. Separation and attachment lie at the core of healthy development of children and the damaging effects of children being brought up in groups by adults on shift systems is well-documented internationally.

- The findings of the NGO's single the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs out for particular attention. This Ministry, which appears to have no localised presence beyond provincial level, seems to lack a detailed knowledge of the institutions for which it is responsible, where they are, arrangements for admission, who the beneficiaries are and what exactly they do. However, it is easy to be critical and the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs is pledged the need of authentic reform. The staff of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs appear to be completely overwhelmed by ill-defined and poorly-resourced responsibilities and consequently are unable to bring about lasting change. It is a clear recognition on the part of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs of the need for change that they agreed to work closely with UNICEF in the joint formulation of this report. We believe that Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs must be part of the solution in Afghanistan, not part of the problem.

- There also appears to be a serious lack of co-ordination between the Ministries responsible for children in Afghanistan. In many instances, the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs appears to be responsible for education, which is a matter for the Education Ministry. Some children educated in institutions run by the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs are refused accreditation by the Ministry of Education. The decision in 2001 to make the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs responsible for institutions and not the Education Ministry, was not accompanied by any obvious transfer of power or resources.

- The findings from the Central region are also critical of the activities of NGO's and the international community, for sporadically and indiscriminately funding institutions for children and thereby creating a pull factor for beleaguered families and actively promoting institutionalisation of children. When such funding disappeared chaos was then created by waves of unmet expectation on the part of staff working in institutions, families and children.

6.2 Children of Kabul- Discussions With Afghan Families

This Report wishes to acknowledge the contribution made by this study by Save the Children (US) and UNICEF to our understanding of the situation of children in Afghanistan.

Excerpts and Quotations from Children of Kabul

Direct quotations from this important research project

6.2.1 Three main topics were explored:

- Well - being goals for Afghan children,
- the threats children face in achieving well being and
- the coping resources children already have for dealing with their difficulties.

6.2.2 Using the findings of this research, SC/US – UNICEF are able to make well-informed and well-considered recommendations for the direction of support programs for children in Afghanistan. More than this, we are able to offer insight into the uniqueness of the lives of children in Kabul

6.2.3 The risks to children's well being which must be addressed and reduced or eliminated are these: war and displacement; poverty, which leads to family tensions, heavy and exploitive work by children, and lack of access to schooling; family loss, which can lead to poverty and family separation which leads to anxiety and vulnerability; family tensions, including physical punishment at home and abuse against adopted children; and pressure at schools, including teasing and bullying, and abusive teachers. Other risks include unattended sickness and disability, gender discrimination, early marriage, kidnapping, and busy, unregulated traffic as well as the damaged and dangerous environment. Over-protection of children by parents is also a feature in Afghanistan.

6.2.4 Damaging threats for the children of Kabul are economic, environmental, political, and relational as well as personal.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Westwater international Partnerships would like to make the following acknowledgements :-

The assessment would not have been possible without full cooperation of Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs and their commitment to have a clear and honest picture of the situation and of the needs on the ground, all of which are required to help formulation of better policies and development of better services.

The contributions of Staff of Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, NGO partners Save the Children -UK, Children in Crisis (CIC), GVC, Action Aid, War Child, Child Fund Afghanistan (CFA), are to be acknowledged. Particular mention needs to be made of the contribution of Sami Hashemi and his role in facilitating the workshops and training.

Data collection and Focus Group Discussions in all the regions (except the south) started in April 2003 and were completed in June 2003 by NGOs selected for the purpose by UNICEF.

Westwater International Partnerships was commissioned to help develop the assessment methodology for the questionnaires and Focus Group Discussions, participated in training in connection with this, analysed the collected data, prepared the assessment report, and developed a Plan of Action using the findings of the assessment.

We hope this assessment can shed some light on the situation of children in institutions in Afghanistan, provide insight for agencies working for the betterment of situation of children in general and for improving protection of children deprived of parental care in particular.

We hope that the findings of this report will pave the way for a thorough review and reappraisal of child and family policy in Afghanistan and herald the introduction of systems and services for family support and child protection.

6.2.5 children's well being can be promoted by enhancing their morality, courage, religious knowledge and faith, responsibility, physical health and cleanliness, good feelings and positive relationships – helped by "tarbia" and by the Islamic faith

6.2.6 Opportunities which are good for children and should be promoted are education, school, and learning new skills; taking on some household and family responsibility and looking after animals and the environment; play, being with friends, enjoying the physical environment, enjoying social occasions, and offering hospitality and, finally, access to the media (news and entertainment) and expressing their ideas and opinions.

6.2.7 Services are not enough; the quality of relationships and interactions with children are equally important

6.2.8 The amazing resilience of children – poverty creates causal links between different kinds of problems- being poor and vulnerable can make other challenges greater- poverty may increase tensions at home, poverty may force a child out on to the street, drop out of school; get married at an early age- poverty compounds already difficult situations and can be a major cause of family tensions.

> "Our relationship with our children is sometimes good and sometimes very bad. When they come back from centre and cry for food there is nothing to eat, we make them go and work on the streets. If they refuse doing work there we beat them with cables."
> **FGD with mothers, grandmothers, and uncles in Mazar**

6.2.9 First, the government of Afghanistan is responsible for creating and implementing legislation that protects children's rights, including their psychosocial well being. One way to support such action is by ensuring that the new constitution reflects the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), which was signed by the Afghan government in 1994. This is especially important because more than half of the Afghan population is under 18, and is entitled to protection under the provisions of the CRC.

6.2.10 Attention to children's rights is, in fact, relevant for almost all government ministries and national coordination structures, including the Consultative and Advisory groups. Currently, children are considered primarily in the ministries of health and education, while special groups of vulnerable children, such as street working children and orphans, are dealt with by the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs. But, as the Children of Kabul project has shown, children are also important stake holders in areas of livelihoods and social protection, justice, urban planning and human rights, and their need for social and emotional well being must be considered and addressed by all entities working together. International support and advocacy must continue so that there is every possible means for the Afghan government and people to prioritize the concerns – and rights – of their children.

It is part of the remit of the national assessment that examined the questionnaires and Focus Group Discussions, to make recommendations as to how these trends might be addressed and tackled.

As a matter of urgency, all stakeholders concerned with the care of children in Afghanistan need to be given an opportunity to share the results of this national assessment

7. SOCIAL POLICY issues

7.1 No sustainable social welfare reforms designed to improve the conditions and life chances of children living in a nation affected by 23 years of war can hope to have any chance of succeeding without a social policy framework within which strategies and policies can operate, based on what works in the difficult area of meeting the needs of unsupported children.

7.2 One of the pressing questions in Afghanistan is, given the traditions of social networks and Islam-influenced family and child-centredness, in order to support families and protect children is it not sufficient to devote all possible resources to strengthening families and empowering communities so that everyone can look after everyone else?

7.3 One of the challenges of present project possibilities in Afghanistan is to try to empower the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs to make realistic bids for resources to the international community and to develop into a Ministry that is in a position to stimulate and regulate practical family support and child protection services. In order to do this, the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs needs to operate from a standardised and comprehensible conceptual framework, which is a prelude to policy, structures, systems and services. These in turn will create the need for staff to possess the capacity to manage and operate services to families and children that takes into account the central part that communities play in child protection and family support in Afghanistan. The question is how best to assist the Ministry to do this. The Plan of Action and proposed pilot projects will try to answer this question.

7.4 There is a recognition in Afghanistan of the overwhelming need for capacity building of the Ministries and for institutional reform. At the present time, the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs is not in position to support Afghanistan's most vulnerable families or protect the most vulnerable children in the country. This inability has to do both with financial resources and with possession of necessary expertise.

7.5 Staff Development for staff of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs at Ministry level will represent an immediate priority for the present Project

7.6 Joint work between UNICEF and the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs will produce a set of minimum but improved guidelines and standards for use by the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs in the field of family support and child protection. These guidelines and standards will reflect the principles of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child and will draw upon existing international standards, wherever possible and appropriate.

7.7 Establishing that care of children in families is best and as a deliberate policy becoming less reliant upon institutional care as an automatic coping mechanism and main protection measures used by beleaguered families. Of equal importance is effective joint work with other Ministries concerned with the protection of children and with the support of families.

7.8 Consideration of "gatekeeping" mechanisms to divert children away from residential forms of care and as a means of restoring those being cared for away from home

7.9 Establishing clear responsibilities of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs for direct provision of services and specifying precise special protection measures for children and families

7.10 Identifying the role of national and international Non Governmental Organisations and the assistance community in general in helping to support families and protect children; particularly important when recognising that almost half the population of Afghanistan are comprised of children – establishing clear divisions of labour and respective responsibilities between the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, Municipalities, NGO's and business and private sectors

7.11 Paying due regard to the traditional infrastructure within Afghanistan where tribal customs and activities of "shuras" gave local communities the ability to look after their most vulnerable members but

recognising the damage that has been done to this form of civil society, this second line of protection, over the past 23 years and taking steps towards mobilising communities

7.12 UNICEF would like to make a contribution to the joint formulation of social policy concerning child protection in Afghanistan. By arriving at an agreed policy on the support of families on child protection, and ,the two are indivisible, a range of services can be put in place that actually ensure the practical protection of children. It is often said that Afghanistan has a unique system of social support networks.

7.13 It is also often said that the way to support families or protect children in Afghanistan is to rekindle and strengthen social networks in communities and that would be enough, without developed social welfare services. One of the problems with that argument is that the "shuras" that exist in rural areas traditionally to find local solutions to local problems do not exist in the same way in many urban areas. Furthermore, these localised structures do not amount to a coherent, reliable and standardised "safety net" across Afghanistan. The other argument that confirms tradition is not enough, is that Afghanistan is now beginning to experience contemporary social problems, occasioned by 23 years of war, internecine conflict, drought, turmoil, and poverty, which traditional approaches are not always equipped to resolve (effects of war, violence drug abuse, family violence, homelessness, psycho-social distress, resignation and despair).

7.14 It is universally recognised that children do best in families. If a child cannot safely be maintained in her or his family then an alternative family-type solution can be sought. This can take the form of placement of the child in a substitute family, provided by relatives, friends of the family known to the child, non-related foster care or by adoption. Both non-related foster care and adoption as forms of child protection seem problematic in Afghanistan but neither is theoretically impossible. Other forms of family-type care can be provided by spontaneous fostering, informal caretaking and by host families. There are some examples of small group homes and care of children by "Houseparents" in Afghanistan already .But caring for children in families requires a national policy to make this happen in a coherent way across the nation.

7.15 There are dangers to children in promoting the care of children in families at any cost. Afghanistan has a tradition of finding Afghan solutions to Afghan problems so far as the care of children is concerned. But institutions are bad for children, unless they are very small, very specialised, very well resourced and provide a very particular resource for children with special needs who cannot have these needs met in the community. Institutions rarely offer what children need, if we recognise that attachment and separation are at the core of child development. Notwithstanding, in view of the rigours of present-day Afghanistan it can hardly be denied that the use of "Boarding schools" such as that exist in Jalalabad where children receive a high standard of education, reasonable physical care including regular meals and maintain contact with their families, is preferable to family care at any price, provided that these places don't turn to breeding grounds for fundamentalist elements.

7.16 Cultural contexts need to be observed in realising the right of a child to be brought up in a family. The way in which these rights are to be realised in practice need to observe cultural considerations e.g. which community-based structures are available to be mobilised to take action on behalf of children and can these structures combine with government structures to support family care and protect children?

7.17 Flowing from the principle that children need families (and not that families have a right to children, as some inter-country adoption agencies would have us believe) social policies require systems to be in place that ensure that capacities exist to connect children to appropriate families. In Afghanistan, social networks used to ensure that children for whom immediate care of birth parents was not available, received alternative care by substitute families who were usually related to the child. There is a question now as to whether these arrangements that have been seriously prejudiced by events of the past 23 years can be reactivated and whether the crisis in Afghanistan can be used to create opportunities for doing things differently, so far as child protection is concerned. For example, the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs is pledged to work co-operatively with UNICEF on reforming practices in the best interest of children. There is an argument that in Afghanistan child protection is not in need of root and branch reform because of the inherent value placed on children by Islam and the extent to which the education and training of children are seen as a priority. It is only necessary to visit the street-working children at Aschiana in Kabul in their classrooms and craft workshops and children classrooms in the two large

orphanages in Kabul, to see how serious, purposeful and industrious children are in this part of the world, compared with vulnerable children receiving social work services in western countries.

7.18 As the UNICEF project unfolds, no doubt further clarification of some of these questions will emerge. Undoubtedly there is a need for family reunification measures for children in orphanages to be in place, and indeed in day centres which are becoming residential facilities. Measures need to exist to ensure that where children are reunited with their families, that this follows from an accountable and transparent assessment of safety and suitability by either the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs staff in outreach mode or the municipality and that supervision is available

7.19 Methodologies and procedures need to be jointly formulated between the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, municipalities and community and religious representatives to inform and regulate preventative work and the reintegration of children. The introduction of Child Welfare Commissions would be an example of a measure that builds on existing informal networks whilst at the same time reflecting a social policy dedicated to protecting children. These Commissions will regulate much of the activities undertaken by the Pilot Projects.

7.20 Alternative use of institutions for children should be considered, such as day care and family centres and downsized institutions transformed into temporary refuges for children in crisis

8. RECOMMENDATIONS

8.1 Policy

- Immediate ·Recommendations concern the need to identify key actions indicated by the national assessment as needing to be taken. There must be an immediate and practical outcome to this detailed piece of work, if the urgent needs of some of the most vulnerable children in Afghanistan are to be met. The cost of doing nothing would be enormous.It is recommended that necessary steps are taken to build the capacity in Afghanistan to establish a policy framework from which reform can follow in Afghanistan, using contemporary methods to tackle contemporary social problems.

- It is recommended that technical assistance is made available to the responsible authorities to develop an outreach capacity to complement traditional "second lines of defence" of family and community social networks in Afghanistan, for family support and child protection.

- Policy should be developed supported by technical guidelines and operational standards i.e. rational levels and culturally appropriate forms of technical guidance.

- It is recommended that technical intervention is made available to establish minimum standards of care of children, both in communities and in institutions, reflecting the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child.

- Identify Pilot Projects as direct-service, practice led demonstration initiatives to illustrate new ways of working whilst preserving the best of the traditional social networks and secondary lines of defence and make suggestions about Pilot Project design and implementation, in cooperation with NGOs;

- Formulate a Plan of Action over the next 2 years, representing key actions within finite timescales;

- Identify aims and objectives of a Social Affairs Advisor's secondment to the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs;

- Secure agreement on immediate and urgent recommendations

- A workshop of all stakeholders to be convened as soon as is practicable, within the frame of Afghanistan's National Development Framework's Livelihood and Social Protection Public Investment Programme, entitled ' "Strengthening Professional Capacities in Child Welfare and Mobilising Communities"The objectives of this workshop would be to bind in the commitment and participation of other Ministries, the NGO community and international donors to the reform process concerning families and children.

- Agreement is needed on a one-door approach to offers of support from the international community

Arising from the national assessment new ways of utilising institutions for children in an imaginative way should be considered:

- Develop orphanages and day centres as family centres, characterised by a child-centred, psychosocial approach, but with a distinct community development perspective. In other words, these semi-open institutions should be developed as community resources for the most vulnerable sectors of communities;

- Planning for children who have no prospect of family care and prepare for independent living. Small numbers of children will have no prospect of going to families and as part of the reform process, the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs should be assisted with staff development programmes to help such young people prepare for independent living. New 'guardianship' responsibilities may require to be created for the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs.

- It is recommended that joint work between UNICEF and the responsible authorities is undertaken on agreeing precise criteria for the admission of children to institutions for which they have responsibility and installation of "gatekeeping" mechanisms.

- It is recommended that work is devoted to public relations and publicity endeavours calculated to raise general awareness of the damage done to children by separation from family care, the damage done by being brought up in groups in institutions and the fact that the family is the best place for children to grow up

- Discussion should take place between the relevant authorities and community and religious representatives on a transparent and equitable system of admission to and discharge from, institutions for children

- Discussion needs to take place with World Food Programme and NGO's on possibilities of distributing food aid for the benefit of day-care centres for children and to the poorest of families, on the basis of an agreed formula and the creation of checks and balances to ensure aid goes to those most in need of it.

- The relevant authorities should undertake an urgent review of all institutions in Afghanistan, including madrasas, hostels and private institutions, to ensure that the best needs of children are being met within these establishments and that the rights of children are being observed. In particular, possibilities of children being restored home from orphanages and transformation of institutions to day care centres and other forms of community-based resources to support families should be considered. Pilot projects should be established to demonstrate that such preventative and alternative strategies are possible.

- There is a need to formulate a strategy to meet the needs children have for family care for those "full orphans" who have no relatives to go to. Consideration might be given to enlisting the Mosque to assist to find alternative families, such a host families or foster families and to consider the best ways of finding families for children, by means of acceptable forms of adoption. At present, there is no monitoring of adoption arrangements. It is recommended that a review be undertaken on the incidence of unofficial adoption in Afghanistan.

> "I brought my grandchildren to this orphanage. Their mother was martyred and their father, who is my son, has run away. I am a widower and have no news whether my son is alive or death. I only take care of his oldest daughter in my house. His son is here. I sent his youngest, two-year old daughter, to a family for adoption. When the children get sick, I take them to the hospital. After recovering I bring them back here, because there is not good medicine in the hostel. I come here every other week and visit them."
> **FGD with families, Parwan province**

8.2 Systems

- It is recommended that decisions be taken on relevant forms of decentralised mechanisms for family support and child protection e.g.
    - Introducing selected family benefits supported by the assistance community
    - developing community-based family support mechanisms such as family centres and home visiting
    - creating gatekeeping and special protection measures to stem unnecessary admission to institutional forms of care

- A "mixed economy of care" should be developed, by which is meant a practical partnership between central and local government, national and international NGO's, community organisations and existing social networks in promoting family support and child protection

- Pinpointing focal points in communities and jointly identifying measures designed to strengthen the family and "second lines of protection" within civil society by mobilising communities (Shuras, Wakil Guzars, Mullahs) into "Child Protection Commissions". These focal points in communities can act as entry points for intervention of the responsible authorities

- At present, these responsible authorities have little or no capacity to do this, and United Nations agencies might have to adjust their customary reliance upon empowered government counterparts. It is recommended that national and international NGOs are mobilised in partnership with government to rekindle a National Plan of Action for Family Support and Child Protection, as evidently had been suggested in 1992 in Afghanistan.

- Piloting initiatives in day-care centres and orphanages calculated to achieve deinstitutionalisation, involving staff of the relevant authorities at local and central level

- Considering downsizing of institutions and redeployment of staff to positions in community-based family support resources, with training, re-training and on-the-job training in parallel

- Considering the introduction of social work training and education at University level

- Reviewing social work and the law in Afghanistan (Family Code, Penal Code)

- Formulating procedures and guidelines to regulate and inform family support and child protection in Afghanistan

- Developing of training and staff development modules with the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs to assist the Ministry to operate as a central government Ministry in the social sector, by :-

    1. Standardisation and harmonisation of family support and child protection arrangements
    2. Formulation of criteria for service
    3. Ascertainment of eligibility for personal social services and for welfare benefits
    4. Testing the above by means of pilot initiatives
    5. UNICEF providing tools for training
    6. Recognising the need for a "big picture" and an holistic approach for the next ten years in Afghanistan,
    7. Identifying a specialist for the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs on a policy and strategy secondment

- Creating a Plan of Action as a means of carrying forward matters arising and practical recommendations identified by the national assessment

8.3 Services

- It is recommended that existing centres for children are up-graded to full-day centres with comprehensive facilities for both children and their parents

- Ways need to be found of enabling families to keep all their children together at home and enabling families to care for children related to them

- Identify the extent to which children are sent to these institutions in Afghanistan because of behavioral problems
- Identifying the potential within radio/television and Mosques to inform families of the existence of available services located in day-centres and orphanages.
- Radio and TV programmes to increase non-discrimination of orphans in society (amongst children, relatives, teachers, and members of communities)
- Offer and deliver relief centres and distribute food to poor families where food for work projects can be created
- It is recommended that effective gate-keeping mechanisms are established to keep children from entering institutional care and to ration scarce community-based resources.
- In attempting to transform institutions for children and day care centres could also be utilised to :-

1. support very poor families whose children are at risk of being deprived of parental care
2. help to facilitate the return home of "orphans" who are already deprived of parental care
3. assist in the social reintegration of children returning from association with the fighting forces

- The fact that there are few schools in rural areas promotes the institutionalisation of children, as is common in nations previously in the Soviet sphere of influence and who use the "internat"system. The Ministries with responsibility should consider providing education in locations other than in institutions for children

8.4 Structures

- It is recommended that coping mechanisms utilised by hard-pressed families in Afghanistan are analysed and aggregated according to effects on families. We need to know which coping strategies have been developed over the years of conflict and privation through family and community structures. There is a need to capture the best of these. Although social cohesion has been lost in Afghanistan, a joint venture between government structures and relevant NGO's, such as UN Habitat, could assist in rekindling community activities.
- The report is convinced of the need for practical pilot projects to form part of Social Protection programme in Afghanistan. This conviction arises from an awareness that programmes that lead to systems, services and policies need to be demonstratively effective. One of the most compelling and convincing ways of accomplishing this is to run pilot projects that illustrate new ways of working. These pilots will concern family support and child protection and will assist the government of Afghanistan to develop services for children deprived of parental care or at risk of being deprived of parental care. Such pilots will concern prevention and reintegration and point the way towards social protection policies that are realistic and to systems and services that actually work. It is recommended that such pilots projects for "Protecting Children by Supporting Families" be created as a joint initiative between the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, UN an other implementing agencies. The project should suggest:-

i) doing what is needed by the application of existing resources by ensuring they are used appropriately
ii) doing what is needed by the application of existing resources by their being applied in a different way
iii) doing what is needed to achieve child protection by infusion of new resources

The need to bring to the attention of the international community areas for urgent, vital and sustainable investment without which children will continue to suffer. The "international community" is only likely to invest in reform initiatives if they are firmly rooted in accurate assessment and calculated to make a sustainable difference in Afghanistan.

- It is recommended that the findings of this report, combined with the experience of the pilot projects, will help stakeholders in the project to arrive at a set of criteria for placement in institutions and give some indication of international standards in relation to minimum standards of care.

- A formula needs to be found to make joint work happen between central and local government, children and families, communities, NGOs and religious organisations. The planned project will establish this formula.

- There is a need for systems-led reform as child protection is determined by systems.

- As a next stage, the responsible government authorities and UN agencies jointly produce a Plan of Action, representing realistic and sustainable reform concerning support of families and protection of children lacking parental care

- It is recommended that activities steered by the Plan of Action mark a shift from humanitarian relief to a coherent, standardised set of structures, systems and services and staff development programmes for staff of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, reflecting best current practice duly adjusted to take account of present circumstances in Afghanistan.

- Priority should be given to preparing staff of the authorities responsible for family support and child protection to become familiar with contemporary methods of social work and to facilitate transformation of institutions into community-based alternatives to institutional forms of care

- Staff of the responsible authorities both at central and local government level will be prepared to support demonstration projects designed to illustrate new ways of working and create and contribute to a Task Force to work on an outreach basis in the pilot project areas

- Staff of the responsible authorities will be assisted to work closely with newly-created Child Welfare Commissions in the pilot project areas, which will build upon the best of what already exists by way of community infrastructure, in preventing children having to leave home to be cared for and to assist restoring children home or to family forms of care

- Strategies should be examined to combat poverty at a national level with local authorities and relevant Ministries in co-operation with other Ministries and authorities, it is recommended that a National Action Plan on Poverty is created, embracing all aspects of social protection and recognizing that reform is not only a matter of cash benefits but can involve a re-alignment and redistribution of existing resources, accompanied by a new Law on Local Public Administration.

- Consideration should be given to urgent measures targeted to support female-headed households in combination with a working definition of poverty that makes sense in present-day Afghanistan

- Review of current budget allocations should consider realignment and reallocation of funds from institutional forms of care to community-based forms of protection

- The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs and Ministry of Education should review education provided in the various institutions to ascertain the quality of the education provided, the desirability of children living in the institution attending schools in the community and the potential for providing remedial education in these institutions. This review will confirm the extent to which children are committed to institutions in order to receive education not available in the community.

- A structure needs to be created for the regulation of care and for the registration of private institutions for children in Afghanistan

- The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs should review waiting lists for institutions in Afghanistan

- An urgent review is required of the registration, policies and practices of institutions for children run by foreign governments, their accountability for the curriculum of teaching and religious education and whether links with their parents and with their communities are encouraged.

- Consideration should be given to developing structures, systems and services in line with the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child that include :-

  i) Provision – services for the most vulnerable children and families
  ii) Protection – ensuring mechanisms exist for making safe the most vulnerable children
  iii) Participation – consulting with children about decisions affecting her or him

8.5 Participation

- It is recommended that in attempting to bring about the clear imperatives from the national Assessment, the participation of children is maximised wherever possible and appropriate, in line with Article 12 of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. The benefits of such participation will bring about practical benefits, i.e., what works, such as developing services that are likely to be used by children, rather than by reference to a rights-driven Article 12 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child approach.

- Help needs to be offered to the assistance community in Afghanistan to promote practical understanding of the benefits of children's participation. Convincing examples of participation in practice need to be disseminated to Afghan authorities and the assistance community and of the benefits of this approach to children, to their families and to civil society in Afghanistan.

- It is recommended that emphasis should be switched from regarding children as subjects of rights instead of objects of rights. This can be brought about by public discussion of what it means to be a child and how childhood can be recaptured in Afghanistan where roles of children and young people have altered dramatically throughout 23 years of war and turmoil.

- Children's views should be sought and included in the design of pilot projects designed to support families and protect children. It is recommended that a way needs to be found of doing this that goes well beyond mere tokenism and achieves actual mainstreaming of children's rights. The best experience of focus group exercises need to be incorporated in future practice, as well as rejection of bad experience. .

- Donors from all sectors will require to be convinced of the wisdom and necessity of this approach.

8.6 Preventing Family Breakdown

- In working in Afghanistan, there is a need to recognise that in many ways, kinship is more important than government and that the protection of children is most effective if provided by extended family networks. But at present, it is recommended that government, family and community need to join forces to preserve the precious fabric of Afghan society, which is under threat

- There is a need also to address the question as to why Afghanistan should invest in her children, since being donor-dependent since 1990. What would be the cost of not making this investment, it should be estimated?

- It is recommended that both Pilot Projects and the Action Plan need a position on working children – it is not simply enough to fulminate against the iniquity of children working on the streets in age-inappropriate labour if female- headed households are dependent upon them. Instead, it would be of more practical use to explore possibilities of education being made available at times of the day to accommodate acceptable working on the part of adolescents – combined with vocational and skills training for children and adults of the family and to provide families with new economic opportunities and possibilities.

8.7 Children with Disabilities

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 The Objectives of this Assessment

- To gain an understanding of the situation in Afghanistan of children deprived of parental care living in state and private institutions and those children at risk of being deprived of parental care;
- Without having an understanding of the situation of these children, it will not be possible to develop appropriate programmes, policies and strategies. There is a need to examine data that can help establish the profile of children in institutional care, and analyse systems and services that are in place or are absent, in existing institutions;
- The ultimate aim of the assessment report is to support the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs to put in place family support and child protection services in Afghanistan, whilst taking into account the present economic conditions in Afghanistan. These services need to be based on realistic benchmarks and attempt to strive towards international standards.
- Almost half of the boys and girls making use of institutions return home every night with 28% of boys and 31% of girls returning home once a week. The conclusions of this must lead to a questioning of the use of residential forms of care which are damaging to children and the need for government and donors to support family forms of care. This finding also confirms that institutions are not used for the most vulnerable children, since the majority of children using institutions have a home to which to return.

1.2 Methodology

During this study, several key forms of information collection were used:

- Questionnaires completed in partnership with Heads of Institutions for children and with girls and boys living in these Institutions
- Focus Group Discussions with girls and boys of different ages and with parents and relatives
- First-hand observation
- Secondary data e.g., 'Children of Kabul' Report

Questionnaires for Orphanages and Day Centres, designed both for children and for Heads of Centres were used to gather information for the national assessment. It is worthy of note that the questionnaires for children were filled out only by children at the 4th grade and above. Techniques of Focus Group Discussions were covered during preparatory workshops in March with the NGO partners.

Three different sets of questions and methodologies were employed for the Focus Group Discussions. Separate approaches were taken for organising Focus Group Discussions with three groups of children :-

- Children aged 3-6
- Children aged 7-12
- Children aged 13-18

These separate approaches, using participatory methods were geared to the differing levels of understanding of the children, their concentration spans and their age-related interests and preoccupations. All of these discussions were aimed at gaining an insight into the world of these children being cared for away from home, as they understand it.

In preparing this Report, a number of previous studies into the situation of children in Afghanistan were considered. "The Children of Kabul" was particularly relevant and influential, and parts of it are quoted directly.

The report attempts to quantify the effects of 23 years of war and conflict on the social fabric of Afghan society in general and the effect on children and families in particular.

The assessment attempts to enter into the world of children deprived of parental care or at risk of being deprived of parental care, by means of extensive dialogue generated by questionnaires and by Focus Discussion

- Children with disabilities were not noticeable during visits to orphanages and day centres. There is a need for data on disabled children in Afghanistan, where they are and how they are regarded by society. According to the Report, Disability in Afghanistan, UNDP/UNOPS Comprehensive Disabled Afghan's Programme1999, some 15% of the population is affected by disability, occasioned by birth defects, disease, landmines, polio and consanguinity.

8.8 Education

- There is some indication that the education in some orphanages and madrassas is superior to education provided in schools in the community- certainly the case in the big orphanages in Kabul and the orphanages we visited in Jalalabad supported by the Gulf States.
- As remarked elsewhere in this report, joint discussion needs to take place between the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs and the Ministry of Education, to formulate a policy as to the location of education. If indeed education is of a superior type in some institutions for children, ways need to be found of preserving the best of what exists in a child-centred way.

8.9 Vocational And Skills Training

This is an area in need of urgent attention in Afghanistan, as at present there is an acute lack of livelihood, a paucity of marketable skills and few job opportunities outside the subsistence and illicit economies.

There is a need to :-

- Identify viable occupations outside traditional ones
- Identify marketing techniques and opportunities
- Consider possibility of work co-operatives

There is a need for imaginative thinking on training towards sustainable livelihoods in identifying new opportunities for appropriate work for adolescent boys and for girls. What precisely are acceptable marketable skills for boys and girls in present-day Afghanistan, comparing experiences of children in other countries in dramatic transition? There is a need to recognise that few job opportunities exist at present outside the subsistence economy or the black economy. It is also said that handicraft production is more important than industrial production, with carpets said to represent 65% of handicraft production.

8.10 Women, Women-headed households and Girls

Where are the girls? Urgent research is needed on the extent to which girls in Afghanistan are given away in early marriage. Whilst visiting the orphanages in Kabul, some 300 girls were said to have left the smaller of the two institutions within a very short space of time after takeover by the Taliban; A key finding of this report concerns the desperate situation of women and girls in Afghanistan and a crucial recommendation is the need to tackle glaring examples of discrimination based upon gender. Examples of unequal treatment in all conceivable forms are legion in Afghanistan. It says a great deal to learn that children with birth mothers alive but whose fathers are dead are regarded as orphans, with all that means in terms of stigmatisation and denial of basic rights. Women who head households are often in impossible situations where they are denied the opportunity to learn marketable skills and denied opportunities to engage in gainful employment.

"We like to have food for work. We should be helped financially. When the factories are opened for widows to work, then we will find something for our children to eat. If we didn't live in rented houses, we would be able to have children back in the care of our families."
FGD with mothers and relatives in Mazar Center

8.11 Identification Of Current Systems In Afghanistan

It is recommended that relevant meaningful systems in Afghanistan are identified – for child protection, child protection arrangements at local level. There is a need to identify meaningful services in Afghanistan – for support, supervision, "home visiting" and enhancing the capacity of staff to do things differently if on-the-job training is provided. How to ascertain the capacity and indeed the willingness of staff to carry out effective child protection is of central concern.

Annexes

Annexe A - Data from Boys' Questionnaires

Q1 Boys numbers	**Numbers**
Laghman Omar Bin Khatab State Centre	91
Laghman Asahad Central SC	68
Laghman SC	48
Laghman State Centre	26
Laghman Imam Bughari	19
Nooristan Islamic State Centre	51
Nooristan Asahad Abad State Centre	45
Nooristan Nandool State Centre	34
Nooristan Usama Kantiva State Centre	50
Herat Imam Abu Hanifa State Centre	185
Herat Khuaja Abdullah Ansari	33
Herat Hazrat Hamar Bin Yasir State Centre	14
Ghazni Sultan Mohammed State Centre	52
Ghazni Saad Bin Mahaz	38
Logar Khalid Bin Walid SC	113
Kunduz State Centre	25
Kunduz Harest Korean Office State Centre	10
Takhar SC	13
Paktya SC	6
Parwan Chareka	17
Nangarhar Darunadua SC	60
Nangarghar Zaid Bin Hares SC	45
Nangarhar Usama Bin Zaid	72
Nangarhar Masab Bin Omair	34
Nangarhar Imam Bukhari SC	59
Nangarhar Shahid Mullawi Habib ulRaham	39
Kunnar Hazrat Usman SC	38
Kunnar Hazrat Shaikh Jmil ul Rahaman SC	40
Kunnar Dar ul Arqam SC	29
Tahia Makastan SC	225
Kabul Allaudin	83
Kapisa	53
Wardak Kota Hashro District	41
Bagdhis Marhab Street	15
Bagdhis Qula e now	5
Farah	22
Abu Baker Sediq SC	16
Faia Abad SC	10
Badakhstan SC	5
Faiz Abad SC	7
Baghlan SC	17
Sumia	1
Fatma Alzahra SC	15
Total	**1869**

Q2 Boys no. by age	4	6	8	10	12	15	18		
Laghman Omar Bin Khatab State Centre	0	0	2	1	11	50	27		
Laghman Asahad Central SC	0	0	3	34	25	6	1		
Laghman SC	0	3	6	5	3	4	19		
Laghman State Centre	0	1	8	2	2	6	6		
Laghman Imam Bughari	0	0	0	0	3	7	7		
Nooristan Islamic State Centre	0	0	7	12	11	11	8		
Nooristan Asahad Abad State Centre	0	6	9	6	3	5	6		
Nooristan Nandool State Centre	1	0	3	5	4	6	6		
Nooristan Usama Kantiva State Centre	0	1	15	10	7	9	8		
Herat Imam Abu Hanifa State Centre	0	0	0	13	44	78	44		
Herat Khuaja Abdullah Ansari	0	0	0	3	17	8	3		
Herat Hazrat Hamar Bin Yasir State Centre	0	0	0	0	5	9	0		
Ghazni Sultan Mohammed State Centre	0	0	0	10	10	26	5		
Ghazni Saad Bin Mahaz	0	0	0	8	16	12	1		
Logar Khalid Bin Walid SC	0	6	14	23	35	27	1		
Kunduz State Centre	0	0	1	4	8	12	0		
Kunduz Harest Korean Office State Centre	0	0	3	5	0	0	0		
Takhar SC	0	0	0	9	3	0	0		
Paktya SC	0	0	0	3	3	0	0		
Parwan Chareka	0	0	0	2	9	5	0		
Nangarhar Darunadua SC	0	0	0	2	8	24	18		
Nangarghar Zaid Bin Hares SC	0	0	0	0	2	25	9		
Nangarhar Usama Bin Zaid	0	0	0	4	45	33	8		
Nangarhar Masab Bin Omair	0	0	0	0	12	17	0		
Nangarhar Imam Bukhari SC	0	0	1	7	30	17	0		
Nangarhar Shahid Mullawi Habib ulRahaman SC	0	0	0	0	3	9	24		
Kunnar Hazrat Usman SC	0	0	10	15	8	6	0		
Kunnar Hazrat Shaikh Jmil ul Rahaman SC	0	0	2	2	17	14	0		
Kunnar Dar ul Arqam SC	0	0	0	2	0	32	8		
Tahia Makastan SC	0	0	0	12	70	129	11		
Kabul Allaudin	0	0	2	15	45	13	0		
Kapisa	0	1	0	11	27	13	0		
Wardak Kota Hashro District	0	0	1	10	12	4	3		
Bagdhis Marhab Street	0	0	0	7	8	0	0		
Bagdhis Qula e now	0	0	0	2	3	0	0		
Farah	0	0	0	2	12	8	0		
Abu Baker Sediq SC	0	0	0	0	2	6	3		
Faia Abad SC	0	0	0	0	1	6	3		
Badakhstan SC	0	0	0	0	0	0	4		
Faiz Abad SC	0	0	0	0	0	6	0		
Baghlan SC	0	0	0	4	7	5	1		
Sumia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	One boy aged 19	
Fatma Alzahra SC	0	0	3	2	9	1	1		
Total	**1**	**18**	**90**	**252**	**540**	**649**	**235**	**1785**	
%	**0.05**	**1**	**5**	**14**	**30**	**36.4**	**13.2**	**100**	

Q3 Boys Length of Stay	DK	1	2	3	4	6	8	
Laghman Omar Bin Khatab State Centre		2	2	3	4	11	48	
Laghman Asahad Central SC		0	1	18	13	35	0	
Laghman SC	2	14	3	2	33	8	6	
Laghman State Centre		11	2	3	2	4	2	
Laghman Imam Bughari	3	3	0	0	0	6	3	
Nooristan Islamic State Centre	2	6	2	6	19	12	1	
Nooristan Asahad Abad State Centre		11	8	9	6	7	1	
Nooristan Nandool State Centre		6	5	4	11	4	0	
Nooristan Usama Kantiva State Centre		1	8	7	12	13	2	
Herat Imam Abu Hanifa State Centre		21	21	21	31	56	32	
Herat Khuaja Abdullah Ansari		13	5	2	6	3	1	
Herat Hazrat Hamar Bin Yasir State Centre		2	0	0	0	11	0	
Ghazni Sultan Mohammed State Centre		8	0	0	12	15	16	
Ghazni Saad Bin Mahaz		0	0	1	13	18	2	
Logar Khalid Bin Walid SC		37	0	4	0	56	0	
Kunduz State Centre		24	0	0	0	0	1	
Kunduz Harest Korean Office State Centre		7	0	0	0	0	0	
Takhar SC		13	0	0	0	0	0	
Paktya SC		1	0	0	0	0	0	
Parwan Chareka		9	0	0	0	0	0	
Nangarhar Darunadua SC		5	14	20	0	0	2	
Nangarghar Zaid Bin Hares SC		1	0	0	0	30	5	
Nangarhar Usama Bin Zaid		0	0	0	12	40	1	
Nangarhar Masab Bin Omair		5	0	0	0	0	22	
Nangarhar Imam Bukhari SC		9	1	2	1	1	22	
Nangarhar Shahid Mullawi Habib ulRahaman SC		6	1	1	1	10	17	
Kunnar Hazrat Usman SC		18	9	0	0	4	0	
Kunnar Hazrat Shaikh Jmil ul Rahaman SC		4	2	1	18	11	0	
Kunnar Dar ul Arqam SC		0	0	0	1	10	26	
Tahia Makastan SC		72	51	20	17	34	11	
Kabul Allaudin		11	9	36	11	12	1	
Kapisa		21	11	2	1	1	8	
Wardak Kota Hashro District		9	16	7	4	1	0	
Bagdhis Marhab Street		15	0	0	0	0	0	
Bagdhis Qula e now		5	0	0	0	0	0	
Farah		6	11	2	0	0	0	
Abu Baker Sediq SC		1	1	3	7	2	0	
Faia Abad SC		0	0	0	5	1	0	4 more than 8 years
Badakhstan SC		0	0	1	2	0	0	3 more than 8 years
Faiz Abad SC		0	0	0	1	4	0	2 more than 8 years
Baghlan SC		1	6	0	0	0	0	
Sumia		0	0	0	0	0	0	1 more than 8 years
Fatma Alzahra SC		1	2	2	4	2	4	
Total		**379**	**191**	**177**	**247**	**422**	**234**	**1650**
		23	**11.6**	**10.7**	**15**	**25.6**	**14.2**	**100**

Q4 Boys- Reasons for placement	Death of Father	Death of Mother	Divorce	Old/disabled	Poverty	Other
Laghman Omar Bin Khatab State Centre	9	4	0	1	2	
Laghman Asahad Central SC	60	3	0	0	0	
Laghman SC	42	3	0	0	5	
Laghman State Centre	20	0	0	0	1	
Laghman Imam Bughari	16	2	0	0	0	
Nooristan Islamic State Centre	25	15	9	0	1	
Nooristan Asahad Abad State Centre	36	14	2	0	0	
Nooristan Nandool State Centre	33	0	0	0	2	
Nooristan Usama Kantiva State Centre	36	0	0	0	2	
Herat Imam Abu Hanifa State Centre	142	17	6	4	39	
Herat Khuaja Abdullah Ansari	30	6	0	0	0	
Herat Hazrat Hamar Bin Yasir State Centre	13	0	0	0	1	
Ghazni Sultan Mohammed State Centre	50	14	0	1	9	
Ghazni Saad Bin Mahaz	22	16	2	5	8	
Logar Khalid Bin Walid SC	105	10	0	0	1	
Kunduz State Centre	24	0	1	0	0	
Kunduz Harest Korean Office State Centre	7	5	1	0	0	
Takhar SC	12	1	0	0	0	
Paktya SC	5	1	0	0	0	
Parwan Chareka	16	5	0	1	0	
Nangarhar Darunadua SC	51	3	2	2	18	
Nangarghar Zaid Bin Hares SC	32	4	0	0	0	
Nangarhar Usama Bin Zaid	60	1	2	1	7	
Nangarhar Masab Bin Omair	18	1	0	0	27	
Nangarhar Imam Bukhari SC	62	1	0	1	6	
Nangarhar Shahid Mullawi Habib ulRahaman SC	36	0	0	0	5	
Kunnar Hazrat Usman SC	32	6	0	2	12	
Kunnar Hazrat Shaikh Jmil ul Rahaman SC	39	0	0	0	14	
Kunnar Dar ul Arqam SC	12	0	0	0	14	
Tahia Makastan SC	194	68	16	16	53	8
Kabul Allaudin	71	19	1	4	14	1
Kapisa	44	11	1	3	4	
Wardak Kota Hashro District	32	2	0	2	0	
Bagdhis Marhab Street	11	5	0	0	10	
Bagdhis Qula e now	2	1	3	0	0	
Farah	20	0	0	5	5	
Abu Baker Sediq SC	15	2	0	0	10	
Faia Abad SC	8	2	0	0	0	
Badakhstan SC	4	3	1	0	0	
Faiz Abad SC	7	0	1	0	0	
Baghlan SC	13	0	0	1	0	
Sumia	1	0	0	0	0	
Fatma Alzahra SC	11	2	0	0	2	
Total	**1478**	**247**	**48**	**49**	**272**	**2094**
%	**70.6**	**11.8**	**2.3**	**2.3**	**12.9**	**100**

Q5 Boys- Placement by Whom?	Father/ Mother	Grandfather	Uncle/ Aunt	Sibling	Other Relatives	
Laghman Omar Bin Khatab State Centre	58	13	7	13	2	
Laghman Asahad Central SC	1	5	45	16	1	
Laghman SC	21	7	9	9	1	
Laghman State Centre	14	2	7	4		
Laghman Imam Bughari	3	2	9	2	1	
Nooristan Islamic State Centre	5	18	26	0	1	
Nooristan Asahad Abad State Centre	3	13	28	0	0	
Nooristan Nandool State Centre	8	19	6	0	0	
Nooristan Usama Kantiva State Centre	7	28	13	0	0	
Herat Imam Abu Hanifa State Centre	104	9	30	31	7	
Herat Khuaja Abdullah Ansari	18	0	9	0	0	
Herat Hazrat Hamar Bin Yasir State Centre	8	2	4	0	0	
Ghazni Sultan Mohammed State Centre	11	1	18	11	11	
Ghazni Saad Bin Mahaz	16	8	9	4	0	
Logar Khalid Bin Walid SC	87	4	0	6	0	
Kunduz State Centre	16	0	6	1	1	
Kunduz Harest Korean Office State Centre	2	0	7	1	0	
Takhar SC	9	2	0	0	0	
Paktya SC	1	2	2	0	0	
Parwan Chareka	5	0	12	0	0	
Nangarhar Darunadua SC	5	5	17	2	16	
Nangarghar Zaid Bin Hares SC	0	8	18	11	1	
Nangarhar Usama Bin Zaid	8	18	21	12	11	
Nangarhar Masab Bin Omair	2	8	7	14	0	
Nangarhar Imam Bukhari SC	18	3	24	12	0	
Nangarhar Shahid Mullawi Habib ulRahaman SC	9	7	6	5	10	
Kunnar Hazrat Usman SC	17	2	8	8	0	
Kunnar Hazrat Shaikh Jmil ul Rahaman SC	2	9	10	17	0	
Kunnar Dar ul Arqam SC	0	11	7	6	1	
Tahia Makastan SC	58	12	120	18	17	
Kabul Allaudin	37	4	32	5	0	
Kapisa	24	3	16	7	1	
Wardak Kota Hashro District	10	3	15	4	2	
Bagdhis Marhab Street	10	1	4	0	0	
Bagdhis Qula e now	2	0	0	0	0	
Farah	18	0	0	0	0	
Abu Baker Sediq SC	1	3	9	1	1	
Faia Abad SC	4	3	0	0	1	
Badakhstan SC	1	1	2	0	1	
Faiz Abad SC	2	3	0	2	0	
Baghlan SC	1	5	1	0	0	
Sumia	0	0	1	0	0	
Fatma Alzahra SC	9	0	7	0	0	
Total -1756	**635**	**244**	**572**	**222**	**83**	**1756**
%	**36**	**13.9**	**32.6**	**12.6**	**4.7**	**100**

Q7 Boys- Where did they stay before?	Home	Relatives	Other Centre	Street	Other	
Laghman Omar Bin Khatab State Centre	86	3	2	0	0	
Laghman Asahad Central SC	65	0	0	0	0	
Laghman SC	44	1	0	0	0	
Laghman State Centre	27	0	0	3	0	
Laghman Imam Bughari	14	3	3	0	0	
Nooristan Islamic State Centre	50	1	1	0	0	
Nooristan Asahad Abad State Centre	43	1	1	0	0	
Nooristan Nandool State Centre	32	2	0	0	0	
Nooristan Usama Kantiva State Centre	54	1	2	0	0	
Herat Imam Abu Hanifa State Centre	151	8	22	2	2	
Herat Khuaja Abdullah Ansari	23	6	1	0	1	
Herat Hazrat Hamar Bin Yasir State Centre	12	0	1	0	2	
Ghazni Sultan Mohammed State Centre	26	14	7	3	0	
Ghazni Saad Bin Mahaz	36	1	0	0	0	
Logar Khalid Bin Walid SC.	87	17	0	2	0	
Kunduz State Centre	21	4	0	0	0	
Kunduz Harest Korean Office State Centre	7	3	0	0	0	
Takhar SC	13	0	0	0	0	
Paktya SC	6	0	0	0	0	
Parwan Chareka	17	0	0	0	0	
Nangarhar Darunadua SC	48	1	1	6	0	
Nangarghar Zaid Bin Hares SC	36	0	0	0	0	
Nangarhar Usama Bin Zaid	65	4	1	0	0	
Nangarhar Masab Bin Omair	31	0	0	0	0	
Nangarhar Imam Bukhari SC	49	8	4	1	0	
Nangarhar Shahid Mullawi Habib ulRahaman SC	28	4	3	2	0	
Kunnar Hazrat Usman SC	37	0	0	0	0	
Kunnar Hazrat Shaikh Jmil ul Rahaman SC	35	0	4	0	0	
Kunnar Dar ul Arqam SC	27	0	0	0	0	
Tahia Makastan SC	175	56	10	1	2	
Kabul Allaudin	57	26	6	0	0	
Kapisa	48	7	0	0	0	
Wardak Kota Hashro District	24	15	2	1	0	
Bagdhis Marhab Street	13	2	0	0	0	
Bagdhis Qula e now	4	0	0	0	0	
Farah	11	11	0	0	0	
Abu Baker Sediq SC	7	8	0	0	0	
Faia Abad SC	10	0	0	0	0	
Badakhstan SC	4	1	0	0	0	
Faiz Abad SC	7	0	0	0	0	
Baghlan SC	17	0	0	0	0	
Sumia	1	0	0	0	0	
Fatma Alzahra SC	1	5	0	0	0	
Total -1861	**1549**	**213**	**71**	**21**	**7**	**1861**
%	**83**	**11.4**	**3.8**	**1.14**	**0.38**	**100**

Q8 and 9 Boys- Read and Write	Read write-Yes	Read write-No	School Yes	School No	
Laghman Omar Bin Khatab State Centre	91	0	85	0	
Laghman Asahad Central SC	68	0	68	0	
Laghman SC	44	0	44	0	
Laghman State Centre	25	2	24	2	
Laghman Imam Bughari	18	0	18	0	
Nooristan Islamic State Centre	50	0	17	35	
Nooristan Asahad Abad State Centre	38	7	33	5	
Nooristan Nandool State Centre	34	0	25	5	
Nooristan Usama Kantiva State Centre	47	1	42	6	
Herat Imam Abu Hanifa State Centre	184	0	181		
Herat Khuaja Abdullah Ansari	31	0	31	0	
Herat Hazrat Hamar Bin Yasir State Centre	12	1	14	0	
Ghazni Sultan Mohammed State Centre	52	0	50	0	
Ghazni Saad Bin Mahaz	34	1	37	0	
Logar Khalid Bin Walid SC	107	2	101	2	
Kunduz State Centre	13	12	24	0	
Kunduz Harest Korean Office State Centre	4	6	8	0	
Takhar SC	7	6	13	0	
Paktya SC	6	0	6	0	
Parwan Chareka	17	0	17	0	
Nangarhar Darunadua SC	53	2	55	0	
Nangarghar Zaid Bin Hares SC	37	0	41	0	
Nangarhar Usama Bin Zaid	71	0	72	0	
Nangarhar Masab Bin Omair	31	0	31	0	
Nangarhar Imam Bukhari SC	59	0	59	0	
Nangarhar Shahid Mullawi Habib ulRahaman SC	37	1	38	0	
Kunnar Hazrat Usman SC	28	8	36	0	
Kunnar Hazrat Shaikh Jmil ul Rahaman SC	40	0	38	0	
Kunnar Dar ul Arqam SC	28	0	28	0	
Tahia Makastan SC	224	1	220	3	
Kabul Allaudin	82	1	83	0	
Kapisa	49	2	51	2	
Wardak Kota Hashro District	37	2	38	0	
Bagdhis Marhab Street	9	7	15	0	
Bagdhis Qula e now	5	0	5	0	
Farah	21	0	22	0	
Abu Baker Sediq SC	14	1	14	1	
Faia Abad SC	10	0	10	0	
Badakhstan SC	5	0	5	0	
Faiz Abad SC	8	0	8	0	
Baghlan SC	14	3	17	0	
Sumia	1	0	1	0	
Fatma Alzahra SC	6	8	15	0	
Total -1825	**1751**	**74**	**1740**	**8**	**1748**
%	**96**	**4**	**99.5**	**0.5**	**100**

Q11Boys- Play	Time To Play Yes
Laghman Omar Bin Khatab State Centre	84
Laghman Asahad Central SC	67
Laghman SC	46
Laghman State Centre	26
Laghman Imam Bughari	17
Nooristan Islamic State Centre	30
Nooristan Asahad Abad State Centre	29
Nooristan Nandool State Centre	31
Nooristan Usama Kantiva State Centre	17
Herat Imam Abu Hanifa State Centre	103
Herat Khuaja Abdullah Ansari	29
Herat Hazrat Hamar Bin Yasir State Centre	14
Ghazni Sultan Mohammed State Centre	40
Ghazni Saad Bin Mahaz	22
Logar Khalid Bin Walid SC	101
Kunduz State Centre	25
Kunduz Harest Korean Office State Centre	10
Takhar SC	13
Paktya SC	6
Parwan Chareka	16
Nangarhar Darunadua SC	28
Nangarghar Zaid Bin Hares SC	32
Nangarhar Usama Bin Zaid	70
Nangarhar Masab Bin Omair	24
Nangarhar Imam Bukhari SC	55
Nangarhar Shahid Mullawi Habib ulRahaman SC	16
Kunnar Hazrat Usman SC	36
Kunnar Hazrat Shaikh Jmil ul Rahaman SC	40
Kunnar Dar ul Arqam SC	28
Tahia Makastan SC	225
Kabul Allaudin	82
Kapisa	27
Wardak Kota Hashro District	38
Bagdhis Marhab Street	15
Bagdhis Qula e now	2
Farah	22
Abu Baker Sediq SC	15
Faia Abad SC	9
Badakhstan SC	5
Faiz Abad SC	8
Baghlan SC	17
Sumia	1
Fatma Alzahra SC	15
Total	**1536**

Groups. The report also establishes the views of the carers of these children as to the present situation and as to what would improve the situation and prospects for the future.

Activities concerned with the preparation of the report sought to identify elements of resilience that keeps families together and helps children to survive, despite enormous adversity and isolated factors that tend to lead to family breakdown.

The report pauses for reflection on some of the detailed work already undertaken in Afghanistan by NGO's, on the condition of children and families, the role of the State and some effects of the efforts of the assistance community. It also dwells upon the need for the introduction of social policy in Afghanistan, to guide government towards systems and services and to tackle areas for capacity building.

The report argues for care of children in safe and loving families as the best of all options for children deprived of parental care. It also sets out concrete recommendations that go beyond mere rhetoric and suggest the creation of a new project –"Protecting Children by Supporting Families Project", which contain Pilot Projects and a planned, time-lined Plan of Action.

This Assessment report will be followed by a Plan of Action that amounts to a practical, working document, containing proposals to demonstrate new ways of working and building the capacity of central government in Afghanistan to improve conditions for children and families.

The report gives some indication of measures required for capacity-building and staff development programmes, influenced by international standards.

Q13 Boys- Play Time	30 mins	1hr	2hrs	3hrs	4hrs	
Laghman Omar Bin Khatab State Centre	6	17	52	14	1	
Laghman Asahad Central SC	0	61	0	0	7	
Laghman SC	10	25	7	0	0	
Laghman State Centre	11	13	3	0	0	
Laghman Imam Bughari	0	7	8	5	0	
Nooristan Islamic State Centre	0	26	19	0	0	
Nooristan Asahad Abad State Centre	0	14	12	3	0	
Nooristan Nandool State Centre	2	21	4	1	0	
Nooristan Usama Kantiva State Centre	0	10	22	9	0	
Herat Imam Abu Hanifa State Centre	38	62	24	9	0	
Herat Khuaja Abdullah Ansari	0	23	3	2	0	
Herat Hazrat Hamar Bin Yasir State Centre	1	10	0	2	0	
Ghazni Sultan Mohammed State Centre	11	18	12	0	0	
Ghazni Saad Bin Mahaz	19	4	2	3	0	
Logar Khalid Bin Walid SC	25	68	8	4	0	
Kunduz State Centre	0	21	4	3	0	
Kunduz Harest Korean Office State Centre	0	6	0	4	0	
Takhar SC	0	1	12	0	0	
Paktya SC	0	6	0	0	0	
Parwan Chareka	0	17	0	0	0	
Nangarhar Darunadua SC	0	18	0	24	0	
Nangarghar Zaid Bin Hares SC	23	0	14	3	0	
Nangarhar Usama Bin Zaid	0	58	6	4	0	
Nangarhar Masab Bin Omair	2	21	6	3	0	
Nangarhar Imam Bukhari SC	0	13	30	11	0	
Nangarhar Shahid Mullawi Habib ulRahaman SC	0	9	0	6	1	
Kunnar Hazrat Usman SC	0	36	33	2	0	
Kunnar Hazrat Shaikh Jmil ul Rahaman SC	0	4	33	2	0	
Kunnar Dar ul Arqam SC	0	12	14	2	0	
Tahia Makastan SC	14	117	61	6	7	
Kabul Allaudin	40	28	5	6	0	
Kapisa	30	1	0	0	0	
Wardak Kota Hashro District	12	25	0	0	0	
Bagdhis Marhab Street	15	0	0	0	0	
Bagdhis Qula e now	2	0	0	0	0	
Farah	1	6	14	0	0	
Abu Baker Sediq SC	0	4	9	2	0	
Faia Abad SC	0	8	1	0	0	
Badakhstan SC	0	4	1	0	0	
Faiz Abad SC	0	7	1	0	0	
Baghlan SC	0	12	5	0	0	
Sumia	0	1	0	0	0	
Fatma Alzahra SC	5	5	10	0	0	
Total	**267**	**819**	**435**	**130**	**16**	**1667**
%	**16.7**	**49.1**	**26.1**	**7.8**	**0.95**	**100**

Q11Boys- Subjects studied	Language/ Math	Geog/ Histor	Religious Courses	Arts	Other	
Laghman Omar Bin Khatab State Centre	84	89	86	48	47	
Laghman Asahad Central SC	50	34	50	45	15	
Laghman SC	43	30	38	36	28	
Laghman State Centre	25	15	25	25	15	
Laghman Imam Bughari	18	18	16	12	10	
Nooristan Islamic State Centre	11	15	25	0	0	
Nooristan Asahad Abad State Centre	34	17	13	0	0	
Nooristan Nandool State Centre	26	12	22	7	1	
Nooristan Usama Kantiva State Centre	37	29	21	0	0	
Herat Imam Abu Hanifa State Centre	169	166	142	98	81	
Herat Khuaja Abdullah Ansari	29	19	17	18	2	
Herat Hazrat Hamar Bin Yasir State Centre	14	14	13	12	2	
Ghazni Sultan Mohammed State Centre	38	40	38	50	14	
Ghazni Saad Bin Mahaz	30	31	36	11	14	
Logar Khalid Bin Walid SC	98	107	82	44	20	
Kunduz State Centre	24	1	12	17	13	
Kunduz Harest Korean Office State Centre	10	1	8	9	0	
Takhar SC	13	0	13	3	0	
Paktya SC	5	6	6	5	4	
Parwan Chareka	14	17	15	12	15	
Nangarhar Darunadua SC	5	58	53	35	26	
Nangarghar Zaid Bin Hares SC	41	41	40	41	41	
Nangarhar Usama Bin Zaid	74	69	67	56	20	
Nangarhar Masab Bin Omair	31	31	31	11	7	
Nangarhar Imam Bukhari SC	58	58	58	48	44	
Nangarhar Shahid Mullawi Habib ulRahaman SC	33	28	22	14	15	
Kunnar Hazrat Usman SC	29	10	38	0	3	
Kunnar Hazrat Shaikh Jmil ul Rahaman SC	40	38	38	0	0	
Kunnar Dar ul Arqam SC	21	24	28	0	0	
Tahia Makastan SC	225	223	223	180	149	
Kabul Allaudin	79	83	83	77	59	
Kapisa	50	49	43	39	32	
Wardak Kota Hashro District	30	30	28	27	9	
Bagdhis Marhab Street	15	2	5	4	5	
Bagdhis Qula e now	5	2	3	1	0	
Farah	22	20	20	14	1	
Abu Baker Sediq SC	11	5	8	3	7	
Faia Abad SC	10	10	10	5	0	
Badakhstan SC	5	4	4	5	1	
Faiz Abad SC	7	7	8	6	2	
Baghlan SC	17	4	8	3	0	
Sumia	1	1	1	1	0	
Fatma Alzahra SC	16	6	12	1	0	
Total	**1597**	**1464**	**1509**	**1023**	**702**	**6295**
%	**25.3**	**23.3**	**24**	**16.3**	**11.52**	**100**

Q14 Boys- Indoor Activities	Stories	Drawing	Drama	others	
Laghman Omar Bin Khatab State Centre	42	11	4	24	
Laghman Asahad Central SC	13	61	7	12	
Laghman SC	22	23	4	9	
Laghman State Centre	14	13	5	7	
Laghman Imam Bughari	9	3	2	5	
Nooristan Islamic State Centre	19	28	0	0	
Nooristan Asahad Abad State Centre	36	4	2	0	
Nooristan Nandool State Centre	20	13	0	6	
Nooristan Usama Kantiva State Centre	25	9	10	0	
Herat Imam Abu Hanifa State Centre	57	41	27	44	
Herat Khuaja Abdullah Ansari	22	5	2	7	
Herat Hazrat Hamar Bin Yasir State Centre	9	0	2	2	
Ghazni Sultan Mohammed State Centre	23	27	0	0	
Ghazni Saad Bin Mahaz	10	10	0	5	
Logar Khalid Bin Walid SC	60	11	13	50	
Kunduz State Centre	22	0	0	3	
Kunduz Harest Korean Office State Centre	10	4	0	3	
Takhar SC	7	3	0	4	
Paktya SC	4	6	6	0	
Parwan Chareka	0	0	0	17	
Nangarhar Darunadua SC	16	9	9	25	
Nangarghar Zaid Bin Hares SC	0	0	0	30	
Nangarhar Usama Bin Zaid	27	53	19	4	
Nangarhar Masab Bin Omair	21	5	8	0	
Nangarhar Imam Bukhari SC	19	10	15	21	
Nangarhar Shahid Mullawi Habib ulRahaman SC	12	8	7	4	
Kunnar Hazrat Usman SC	30	11	10	12	
Kunnar Hazrat Shaikh Jmil ul Rahaman SC	23	24	38	0	
Kunnar Dar ul Arqam SC	0	0	0	12	
Tahia Makastan SC	67	55	26	21	
Kabul Allaudin	46	31	12	21	
Kapisa	5	20	0	3	
Wardak Kota Hashro District	1	26	4	8	
Bagdhis Marhab Street	0	0	1	0	
Bagdhis Qula e now	1	0	0	2	
Farah	15	16	5	0	
Abu Baker Sediq SC	2	9	0	2	
Faia Abad SC	6	3	2	1	
Badakhstan SC	0	5	0	0	
Faiz Abad SC	4	0	2	2	
Baghlan SC	17	0	0	0	
Sumia	0	1	0	0	
Fatma Alzahra SC	2	1	1	12	
Total	**738**	**559**	**243**	**378**	**1918**
	38.4	**29.1**	**12.7**	**19.2**	**100**

Q15 Boys- Closest Relatives	Mother/Father	Sibling	Aunt/ Uncle	Cousin	Other	
Laghman Omar Bin Khatab State Centre	52	23	22	4	2	
Laghman Asahad Central SC	9	4	35	0	0	
Laghman SC	13	20	3	0	0	
Laghman State Centre	8	6	0	0	0	
Laghman Imam Bughari	18	3	5	1	0	
Nooristan Islamic State Centre	23	22	2	0	0	
Nooristan Asahad Abad State Centre	0	34	9	0	0	
Nooristan Nandool State Centre	7	18	7	2	0	
Nooristan Usama Kantiva State Centre	8	16	20	0	0	
Herat Imam Abu Hanifa State Centre	114	30	26	5	2	
Herat Khuaja Abdullah Ansari	12	0	14	0	14	
Herat Hazrat Hamar Bin Yasir State Centre	8	0	4	0	1	
Ghazni Sultan Mohammed State Centre	23	12	12	1	3	
Ghazni Saad Bin Mahaz	25	6	3	1	3	
Logar Khalid Bin Walid SC	99	4	7	4	0	
Kunduz State Centre	16	1	8	0	0	
Kunduz Harest Korean Office State Centre	4	2	4	0	0	
Takhar SC	12	0	1	0	0	
Paktya SC	2	4	0	0	0	
Parwan Chareka	10	0	5	2	0	
Nangarhar Darunadua SC	40	2	6	0	7	
Nangarghar Zaid Bin Hares SC	16	9	6	1	9	
Nangarhar Usama Bin Zaid	27	24	21	1	0	
Nangarhar Masab Bin Omair	29	2	0	0	0	
Nangarhar Imam Bukhari SC	42	9	8	0	0	
Nangarhar Shahid Mullawi Habib ulRahaman SC	17	14	4	0	0	
Kunnar Hazrat Usman SC	31	7	3	0	0	
Kunnar Hazrat Shaikh Jmil ul Rahaman SC	19	16	4	0	0	
Kunnar Dar ul Arqam SC	17	0	6	0	0	
Tahia Makastan SC	96	74	97	4	21	6
Kabul Allaudin	48	10	23	7	4	
Kapisa	26	12	12	1	2	
Wardak Kota Hashro District	1	26	4	8	0	
Bagdhis Marhab Street	12	3	0	0	0	
Bagdhis Qula e now	3	0	3	0	0	
Farah	21	0	0	0	0	
Abu Baker Sediq SC	3	7	8	0	0	
Faia Abad SC	6	2	3	0	0	
Badakhstan SC	2	3	0	1	0	
Faiz Abad SC	3	0	3	1	0	
Baghlan SC	14	1	1	0	0	
Sumia	1	0	0	1	0	
Fatma Alzahra SC	9	0	6	0	0	
Total	**946**	**426**	**405**	**45**	**68**	**1890**
%	**50.1**	**22.5**	**21.4**	**2.4**	**3.6**	**100**

Q17 Boys- Return Home	Every Night	Weekly	Twice Month	once Month	Never	Other	
Laghman Omar Bin Khatab State Centre	57	20	2	6	3	0	
Laghman Asahad Central SC	57	0	0	0	0	1	
Laghman SC	30	13	0	0	0	0	
Laghman State Centre	16	7	1	3	0	0	
Laghman Imam Bughari	6	5	3	3	0	0	
Nooristan Islamic State Centre	24	2	6	16	0	0	
Nooristan Asahad Abad State Centre	6	6	22	6	0	0	
Nooristan Nandool State Centre	16	2	4	7	3	0	
Nooristan Usama Kantiva State Centre	8	18	4	11	6	0	
Herat Imam Abu Hanifa State Centre	90	27	4	13	3	0	
Herat Khuaja Abdullah Ansari	2	18	4	2	6	0	
Herat Hazrat Hamar Bin Yasir State Centre	7	5	0	0	0	0	
Ghazni Sultan Mohammed State Centre	1	58	2	0	0	0	
Ghazni Saad Bin Mahaz	36	1	0	0	0	0	
Logar Khalid Bin Walid SC	99	0	2	0	5	0	
Kunduz State Centre	0	24	0	1	0	0	
Kunduz Harest Korean Office State Centre	0	0	0	4	0	0	
Takhar SC	0	12	0	1	0	0	
Paktya SC	2	2	2	0	0	0	
Parwan Chareka	4	12	0	0	0	0	
Nangarhar Darunadua SC	2	30	5	10	1	0	
Nangarghar Zaid Bin Hares SC	39	0	0	0	1	0	
Nangarhar Usama Bin Zaid	62	0	0	0	0	0	
Nangarhar Masab Bin Omair	29	2	0	0	0	0	
Nangarhar Imam Bukhari SC	15	26	11	6	0	0	
Nangarhar Shahid Mullawi Habib ulRahaman SC	15	4	5	7	4	0	
Kunnar Hazrat Usman SC	5	18	6	6	0	0	
Kunnar Hazrat Shaikh Jmil ul Rahaman SC	1	10	10	11	4	0	
Kunnar Dar ul Arqam SC	2	10	0	10	0	0	
Tahia Makastan SC	16	32	27	29	49	20	
Kabul Allaudin	15	37	14	4	9	0	
Kapisa	14	37	0	0	0	0	
Wardak Kota Hashro District	35	17	4	1	0	0	
Bagdhis Marhab Street	15	0	0	0	0	0	
Bagdhis Qula e now	5	0	0	0	0	0	
Farah	21	0	0	4	0	0	
Abu Baker Sediq SC	1	1	2	1	5	0	
Faia Abad SC	0	5	3	0	0	0	
Badakhstan SC	0	2	1	1	0	0	
Faiz Abad SC	0	5	0	0	0	0	
Baghlan SC	17	0	0	0	0	0	
Sumia	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Fatma Alzahra SC	0	1	2	2	5	0	
Total -1676	**771**	**469**	**146**	**165**	**104**	**21**	**1676**
%	**46**	**28**	**8.7**	**9.8**	**6.2**	**1.3**	**100**

Q18 Boys- No. of siblings	2	4	6	8	10	12		
Laghman Omar Bin Khatab State Centre	13	23	12	13	10	1		
Laghman Asahad Central SC	7	17	16	11	11	12		
Laghman SC	4	6	9	3	2	1		
Laghman State Centre	1	4	7	8	0	0		
Laghman Imam Bughari	0	42	4	1	0	0		
Nooristan Islamic State Centre	5	23	3	4	0	0		
Nooristan Asahad Abad State Centre	11	14	6	2	0	0		
Nooristan Nandool State Centre	1	18	5	5	2	0		
Nooristan Usama Kantiva State Centre	19	49	44	30	14	6		
Herat Imam Abu Hanifa State Centre	4	7	5	7	4	2		
Herat Khuaja Abdullah Ansari	4	3	4	0	3	0		
Herat Hazrat Hamar Bin Yasir State Centre	5	13	14	12	4	1		
Ghazni Sultan Mohammed State Centre	1	7	16	10	3	1		
Ghazni Saad Bin Mahaz	7	28	39	21	6	0		
Logar Khalid Bin Walid SC	4	8	7	4	1	0		
Kunduz State Centre	1	4	2	0	0	0		
Kunduz Harest Korean Office State Centre	1	2	6	3	0	0		
Takhar SC	1	3	2	0	0	0		
Paktya SC	5	5	4	3	0	0		
Parwan Chareka	6	18	15	9	6	1		
Nangarhar Darunadua SC	6	16	7	4	2	0		
Nangarghar Zaid Bin Hares SC	2	7	3	10	9	0		
Nangarhar Usama Bin Zaid	6	18	18	10	6	1		
Nangarhar Masab Bin Omair	12	6	10	5	1	0		
Nangarhar Imam Bukhari SC	14	4	6	8	5	0		
Nangarhar Shahid Mullawi Habib ulRahaman SC	1	9	16	8	3	0		
Kunnar Hazrat Usman SC	4	1	6	4	0	3		
Kunnar Hazrat Shaikh Jmil ul Rahaman SC	38	59	44	25	9	6		
Kunnar Dar ul Arqam SC	8	35	11	13	3	6		
Tahia Makastan SC	4	14	12	9	4	2		
Kabul Allaudin	3	8	9	9	1	1		
Kapisa	1	10	3	0	1	0		
Wardak Kota Hashro District	3	1	1	0	0	0		
Bagdhis Marhab Street	2	5	8	4	4	0		
Bagdhis Qula e now	1	4	3	4	1	0	One more than 14	
Farah	4	5	0	0	1	0		
Abu Baker Sediq SC	0	3	2	1	0	0		
Faia Abad SC	0	6	1	0	0	0		
Badakhstan SC	1	3	10	2	0	1		
Faiz Abad SC	0	0	0	0	1	0		
Baghlan SC	4	7	2	2	0	0		
Total	**214**	**515**	**392**	**264**	**117**	**45**	**1547**	
%	**13.8**	**32.3**	**25.3**	**17**	**7.6**	**2.9**	**100**	

Q19 Boys- Where are their sisters?	At Home	Relative	In Centre	Other Centre	DK
Laghman Omar Bin Khatab State Centre	66	12	1	0	2
Laghman Asahad Central SC	48	6	2	0	
Laghman SC	44	0	0	0	
Laghman State Centre	25	0	0	0	
Laghman Imam Bughari	14	0	0	1	
Nooristan Islamic State Centre	50	0	0	0	
Nooristan Asahad Abad State Centre	44	0	0	0	
Nooristan Nahdool State Centre	25	1	6	0	
Nooristan Usama Kantiva State Centre	43	0	2	0	
Herat Imam Abu Hanifa State Centre	124	34	3	10	2
Herat Khuaja Abdullah Ansari	19	3	0	5	
Herat Hazrat Hamar Bin Yasir State Centre	14	0	0	2	
Ghazni Sultan Mohammed State Centre	38	6	1	1	
Ghazni Saad Bin Mahaz	36	0	1	0	
Logar Khalid Bin Walid SC	97	4	1	2	
Kunduz State Centre	15	0	6	2	
Kunduz Harest Korean Office State Centre	5	4	3	0	
Takhar SC	12	0	0	0	
Paktya SC	5	1	0	0	
Parwan Chareka	16	0	3	0	
Nangarhar Darunadua SC	53	0	0	1	
Nangarghar Zaid Bin Hares SC	32	0	0	0	
Nangarhar Usama Bin Zaid	60	6	1	0	
Nangarhar Masab Bin Omair	31	0	0	0	
Nangarhar Imam Bukhari SC	55	0	0	1	
Nangarhar Shahid Mullawi Habib ulRahaman SC	32	2	1	0	
Kunnar Hazrat Usman SC	34	0	2	0	
Kunnar Hazrat Shaikh Jmil ul Rahaman SC	36	1	0	0	
Kunnar Dar ul Arqam SC	17	3	0	0	
Tahia Makastan SC	141	38	8	3	2
Kabul Allaudin	59	15	5	3	
Kapisa	41	5	4	0	
Wardak Kota Hashro District	33	3	1	0	
Bagdhis Marhab Street	10	0	2	1	
Bagdhis Qula e now	1	0	2	2	
Farah	15	6	3	1	
Abu Baker Sediq SC	15	0	0	0	
Faia Abad SC	6	0	1	0	
Badakhstan SC	3	0	1	0	
Faiz Abad SC	2	1	3	0	
Baghlan SC	17	0	0	0	
Sumia	1	0	0	0	
Fatma Alzahra SC	6	1	4	0	
Total	**1440**	**152**	**67**	**35**	**1694**
%	**85**	**9**	**3.9**	**2.1**	**100**

Q20 Boys- Where are their Brothers?	At Home	Relative	In Centre	Other Centre	DK	
Laghman Omar Bin Khatab State Centre	73	3	3	2	0	
Laghman Asahad Central SC	40	5	17	0	0	
Laghman SC	43	0	0	0	0	
Laghman State Centre	25	0	1	0	0	
Laghman Imam Bughari	7	0	11	0	1	
Nooristan Islamic State Centre	50	0	0	0	0	
Nooristan Asahad Abad State Centre	44	0	0	0		
Nooristan Nandool State Centre	23	0	6	0	0	
Nooristan Usama Kantiva State Centre	43	0	2	0	0	
Herat Imam Abu Hanifa State Centre	122	6	33	10	1	
Herat Khuaja Abdullah Ansari	20	2	12	1	0	
Herat Hazrat Hamar Bin Yasir State Centre	11	1	1	0	0	
Ghazni Sultan Mohammed State Centre	39	5	7	1	0	
Ghazni Saad Bin Mahaz	33	0	0	0	1	
Logar Khalid Bin Walid SC	97	2	4	0	0	
Kunduz State Centre	15	0	7	0	0	
Kunduz Harest Korean Office State Centre	5	1	3	0	0	
Takhar SC	11	0	0	0	0	
Paktya SC	6	0	0	0	0	
Parwan Chareka	7	0	12	0	0	
Nangarhar Darunadua SC	53	0	2	0	1	
Nangarghar Zaid Bin Hares SC	30	0	5	0	0	
Nangarhar Usama Bin Zaid	62	4	2	0	0	
Nangarhar Masab Bin Omair	31	0	0	0	0	
Nangarhar Imam Bukhari SC	37	2	15	0	0	
Nangarhar Shahid Mullawi Habib ulRahaman SC	29	2	1	1	1	
Kunnar Hazrat Usman SC	27	0	0	0	2	
Kunnar Hazrat Shaikh Jmil ul Rahaman SC	36	3	0	0	0	
Kunnar Dar ul Arqam SC	18	3	1	0	0	
Tahia Makastan SC	134	35	59	12	0	
Kabul Allaudin	51	8	27	3	0	
Kapisa	34	4	10	0	0	
Wardak Kota Hashro District	34	2	0	0	0	
Bagdhis Marhab Street	10	0	7	0	0	
Bagdhis Qula e now	4	0	1	0	0	
Farah	20	0	2	0	0	
Abu Baker Sediq SC	15	0	0	0	0	
Faia Abad SC	6	0	3	1	0	
Badakhstan SC	3	0	1	0	0	
Faiz Abad SC	2	1	3	1	0	
Baghlan SC	17	0	0	0	0	
Sumia	1	0	0	0	0	
Fatma Alzahra SC	9	0	7	0	0	
Total	**1377**	**89**	**265**	**32**	**7**	**1770**
%	**77.8**	**5**	**15**	**1.8**	**0.4**	**100**

Q22 Boys- Outdoor Games	Football	V-Ball	Kite	Other	
Laghman Omar Bin Khatab State Centre	23	66	5	2	
Laghman Asahad Central SC	13	28	26	17	
Laghman SC	18	37	3	1	
Laghman State Centre	14	22	2	0	
Laghman Imam Bughari	12	10	0	0	
Nooristan Islamic State Centre	0	0	0	0	
Nooristan Asahad Abad State Centre	0	0	0	0	
Nooristan Nandool State Centre	0	0	0	0	
Nooristan Usama Kantiva State Centre	0	0	0	0	
Herat Imam Abu Hanifa State Centre	147	19	5	17	
Herat Khuaja Abdullah Ansari	31	1	0	0	
Herat Hazrat Hamar Bin Yasir State Centre	11	8	1	1	
Ghazni Sultan Mohammed State Centre	35	22	2	1	
Ghazni Saad Bin Mahaz	31	1	0	0	
Logar Khalid Bin Walid SC	51	60	4	19	
Kunduz State Centre	20	1	0	0	
Kunduz Harest Korean Office State Centre	4	4	3	0	
Takhar SC	12	1	0	0	
Paktya SC	2	4	0	0	
Parwan Chareka	0	0	0	10	
Nangarhar Darunadua SC	21	40	9	4	
Nangarghar Zaid Bin Hares SC	4	32	1	3	
Nangarhar Usama Bin Zaid	37	39	0	2	
Nangarhar Masab Bin Omair	6	7	0	0	
Nangarhar Imam Bukhari SC	44	32	9	10	
Nangarhar Shahid Mullawi Habib ulRahaman SC	23	9	2	4	
Kunnar Hazrat Usman SC	2	14	0	11	
Kunnar Hazrat Shaikh Jmil ul Rahaman SC	8	26	0	1	
Kunnar Dar ul Arqam SC	12	23	0	0	
Tahia Makastan SC	163	58	14	13	
Kabul Allaudin	58	22	1	0	
Kapisa	32	1	0	0	
Wardak Kota Hashro District	1	0	0	0	
Bagdhis Marhab Street	13	0	0	1	
Bagdhis Qula e now	1	1	0	3	
Farah	19	5	1	0	
Abu Baker Sediq SC	12	3	0	0	
Faia Abad SC	10	2	0	0	
Badakhstan SC	5	1	0	1	
Faiz Abad SC	5	5	1	0	
Baghlan SC	16	10	0	0	
Sumia	0	0	0	0	
Fatma Alzahra SC	3	7	0	3	
Total	**919**	**621**	**89**	**124**	**1753**
%	**919**	**35.4**	**5.1**	**7.1**	**100**

Q23 Boys- School classes	Grades 1-6	Grades 7-9	Grades 10-12	
Laghman Omar Bin Khatab State Centre	10	65	17	
Laghman Asahad Central SC	68	0	0	
Laghman SC	22	22	3	
Laghman State Centre	12	13	2	
Laghman Imam Bughari	7	8	2	
Nooristan Islamic State Centre	0	0	0	
Nooristan Asahad Abad State Centre	0	0	0	
Nooristan Nandool State Centre	0	0	0	
Nooristan Usama Kantiva State Centre	0	0	0	
Herat Imam Abu Hanifa State Centre	94	64	26	
Herat Khuaja Abdullah Ansari	29	0	0	
Herat Hazrat Hamar Bin Yasir State Centre	13	0	0	
Ghazni Sultan Mohammed State Centre	31	17	0	
Ghazni Saad Bin Mahaz	35	3	0	
Logar Khalid Bin Walid SC	70	35	0	
Kunduz State Centre	24	0	0	
Kunduz Harest Korean Office State Centre	10	0	0	
Takhar SC	13	0	0	
Paktya SC	6	0	0	
Parwan Chareka	15	1	0	
Nangarhar Darunadua SC	17	33	1	
Nangarghar Zaid Bin Hares SC	30	19	0	
Nangarhar Usama Bin Zaid	52	11	0	
Nangarhar Masab Bin Omair	10	0	0	
Nangarhar Imam Bukhari SC	27	21	10	
Nangarhar Shahid Mullawi Habib ulRahaman SC	0	29	9	
Kunnar Hazrat Usman SC	37	0	0	
Kunnar Hazrat Shaikh Jmil ul Rahaman SC	21	0	0	
Kunnar Dar ul Arqam SC	4	23	0	
Tahia Makastan SC	156	67	1	
Kabul Allaudin	71	0	0	
Kapisa	42	9	0	
Wardak Kota Hashro District	2	0	0	
Bagdhis Marhab Street	15	0	0	
Bagdhis Qula e now	5	0	0	
Farah	22	0	0	
Abu Baker Sediq SC	16	0	0	
Faia Abad SC	2	7	0	
Badakhstan SC	0	4	0	
Faiz Abad SC	0	7	0	
Baghlan SC	16	0	0	
Sumia	0	1	0	
Fatma Alzahra SC	1	3	2	
Total	**1005**	**462**	**73**	**1540**
%	**65.3**	**30**	**4.7**	**100**

2. KEY FINDINGS OF THE ASSESSMENT

- Key findings of this national assessment included the fact that in Afghanistan at present institutions for the care of children are not protecting the most vulnerable of Afghanistan's children. Furthermore, efforts by the assistance community are perpetuating and promoting care of children in institutions, rather than fortifying birth families. In other words, institutional care of children in Afghanistan is not of benefit to the most vulnerable children and alternatives to institutions are not being promoted by the assistance community.

- A core key finding is that tried and tested, informal community networks amounting to a second line of defence for vulnerable families, are no longer effective in Afghanistan and a response to family support and child protection challenges is needed from Government.

- A dramatic finding of the report confirms the desperate condition of women and girls in Afghanistan, as having low status, treated as second class citizens, discriminated against, denied equal opportunity or access to resources and in respect of whom fundamental rights are trampled over or ignored.

- There are a range of institutions for children in Afghanistan, from orphanages which represent the only possibility for children who are truly orphans, having neither mother nor father, because there are no community-based alternatives. There are also hostels and day care centres, that children of beleaguered families are encouraged to attend, as they provide food, or education, or vocational training. Some of these institutions provide residential care whilst others operate as day centres.

- Very few children receiving these services are full orphans, in the sense that they have neither mother nor father. The majority of these children have lost their father but their mothers are alive. The national assessment established that opportunities for supporting and nourishing family forms of care for those children in institutions is at least a possibility.

- There must be some doubt whether institutions for children are in fact providing protection to the most vulnerable children in Afghanistan.

- The effect of prolonged conflict on parents is noticeable – as illustrated by focus groups – parents are prone to hitting children and losing patience, as well as relatives beating children who are clearly a burden to them.

- There is some indication from Focus Group Discussions that at least a small number of children are sent to institutional care for disciplinary reasons, which may be connected with the absence of a father.

- There was no absolute consensus as to what constituted happiness amongst children – this is often measured by unhappiness such as missing a father and having the status of orphan. Happiness is often measured in terms of having clean clothes, access to a fan or eating a pomegranate. However, a feeling of safety and of having someone to care for you is also important.

- The National Assessment illustrated that well-meaning activity of the assistance community in attempts to rescue vulnerable children leads to more rather than less institutionalisation.[1] A Coherent and child-centred approaches to protecting children, co-ordinated by central government, needs to be developed. Another effect of indiscriminate, uncoordinated and haphazard assistance to institutions is that such efforts deflect the need to focus support to birth families and relatives of children and instead create "pull factors" into institutions.

- There is a great need for the formulation of Social Policy with the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs as a framework within which practical family support and child protection systems and services can operate in Afghanistan.

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[1] *There is nothing new about this, as it happens on many countries, such as Romania and Armenia*

Q24 Boys- School in the center		Yes	No	
Laghman Omar Bin Khatab State Centre		68	0	
Laghman Asahad Central SC		68	0	
Laghman SC		44	1	
Laghman State Centre		25	0	
Laghman Imam Bughari		15	1	
Nooristan Islamic State Centre		0	0	
Nooristan Asahad Abad State Centre		0	0	
Nooristan Nandool State Centre		0	0	
Nooristan Usama Kantiva State Centre		0	0	
Herat Imam Abu Hanifa State Centre		172	1	
Herat Khuaja Abdullah Ansari		6	18	
Herat Hazrat Hamar Bin Yasir State Centre		14	0	
Ghazni Sultan Mohammed State Centre		52	0	
Ghazni Saad Bin Mahaz		36	0	
Logar Khalid Bin Walid SC		96	4	
Kunduz State Centre		24	0	
Kunduz Harest Korean Office State Centre		10	0	
Takhar SC		12	1	
Paktya SC		6	0	
Parwan Chareka		17	0	
Nangarhar Darunadua SC		41	11	
Nangarghar Zaid Bin Hares SC		35	0	
Nangarhar Usama Bin Zaid		61	4	
Nangarhar Masab Bin Omair		13	0	
Nangarhar Imam Bukhari SC		49	4	
Nangarhar Shahid Mullawi Habib ulRahaman SC		31	2	
Kunnar Hazrat Usman SC		38	0	
Kunnar Hazrat Shaikh Jmil ul Rahaman SC		19	8	
Kunnar Dar ul Arqam SC		26	0	
Tahia Makastan SC		225	0	
Kabul Allaudin		71	0	
Kapisa		51	0	
Wardak Kota Hashro District		2	0	
Bagdhis Marhab Street		14	1	
Bagdhis Qula e now		0	5	
Farah		22	0	
Abu Baker Sediq SC		15	0	
Faia Abad SC		4	3	
Badakhstan SC		0	4	
Faiz Abad SC		0	7	
Baghlan SC		0	17	
Sumia		0	0	
Fatma Alzahra SC		2	11	
Total		**1384**	**103**	**1487**
%		**93.1**	**6.9**	**100**

Q24 Boys- School in the center		Yes	No	
Laghman Omar Bin Khatab State Centre		68	0	
Laghman Asahad Central SC		68	0	
Laghman SC		44	1	
Laghman State Centre		25	0	
Laghman Imam Bughari		15	1	
Nooristan Islamic State Centre		0	0	
Nooristan Asahad Abad State Centre		0	0	
Nooristan Nandool State Centre		0	0	
Nooristan Usama Kantiva State Centre		0	0	
Herat Imam Abu Hanifa State Centre		172	1	
Herat Khuaja Abdullah Ansari		6	18	
Herat Hazrat Hamar Bin Yasir State Centre		14	0	
Ghazni Sultan Mohammed State Centre		52	0	
Ghazni Saad Bin Mahaz		36	0	
Logar Khalid Bin Walid SC		96	4	
Kunduz State Centre		24	0	
Kunduz Harest Korean Office State Centre		10	0	
Takhar SC		12	1	
Paktya SC		6	0	
Parwan Chareka		17	0	
Nangarhar Darunadua SC		41	11	
Nangarghar Zaid Bin Hares SC		35	0	
Nangarhar Usama Bin Zaid		61	4	
Nangarhar Masab Bin Omair		13	0	
Nangarhar Imam Bukhari SC		49	4	
Nangarhar Shahid Mullawi Habib ulRahaman SC		31	2	
Kunnar Hazrat Usman SC		38	0	
Kunnar Hazrat Shaikh Jmil ul Rahaman SC		19	8	
Kunnar Dar ul Arqam SC		26	0	
Tahia Makastan SC		225	0	
Kabul Allaudin		71	0	
Kapisa		51	0	
Wardak Kota Hashro District		2	0	
Bagdhis Marhab Street		14	1	
Bagdhis Qula e now		0	5	
Farah		22	0	
Abu Baker Sediq SC		15	0	
Faia Abad SC		4	3	
Badakhstan SC		0	4	
Faiz Abad SC		0	7	
Baghlan SC		0	17	
Sumia		0	0	
Fatma Alzahra SC		2	11	
Total		**1384**	**103**	**1487**
%		**93.1**	**6.9**	**100**

Q25 Boys- School Type	Regular	Literacy Class	Technical School	Madrasa	
Laghman Omar Bin Khatab State Centre	58	4	1	29	
Laghman Asahad Central SC	65	0	0	1	
Laghman SC	25	6	0	16	
Laghman State Centre	12	2	1	11	
Laghman Imam Bughari	8	1	1	9	
Nooristan Islamic State Centre	0	0	0	0	
Nooristan Asahad Abad State Centre	0	0	0	0	
Nooristan Nandool State Centre	0	0	0	0	
Nooristan Usamȧ Kantiva State Centre	0	0	0	0	
Herat Imam Abu Hanifa State Centre	153	2	2	21	
Herat Khuaja Abdullah Ansari	4	1	7	13	
Herat Hazrat Hamar Bin Yasir State Centre	9	0	1	5	
Ghazni Sultan Mohammed State Centre	52	0	0	0	
Ghazni Saad Bin Mahaz	36	0	0	0	
Logar Khalid Bin Walid SC	92	2	0	3	
Kunduz State Centre	24	0	0	0	
Kunduz Harest Korean Office State Centre	7	0	0	0	
Takhar SC	13	0	0	0	
Paktya SC	6	0	0	0	
Parwan Chareka	16	0	0	0	
Nangarhar Darunadua SC	29	1	1	27	
Nangarghar Zaid Bin Hares SC	37	0	0	0	
Nangarhar Usama Bin Zaid	35	1	0	37	
Nangarhar Masab Bin Omair	11	0	0	0	
Nangarhar Imam Bukhari SC	27	1	5	26	
Nangarhar Shahid Mullawi Habib ulRahaman SC	30	0	0	7	
Kunnar Hazrat Usman SC	6	0	0	31	
Kunnar Hazrat Shaikh Jmil ul Rahaman SC	12	0	0	16	
Kunnar Dar ul Arqam SC	1	0	0	24	
Tahia Makastan SC	192	7	9	15	
Kabul Allaudin	4	3	0	8	
Kapisa	51	0	0	0	
Wardak Kota Hashro District	0	0	0	2	
Bagdhis Marhab Street	15	0	0	0	
Bagdhis Qula e now	5	0	0	0	
Farah	22	0	0	0	
Abu Baker Sediq SC	1	0	0	6	
Faia Abad SC	7	0	0	3	
Badakhstan SC	5	0	0	0	
Faiz Abad SC	7	0	0	1	
Baghlan SC	17	0	0	0	
Sumia	1	0	0	0	
Fatma Alzahra SC	15	0	0	0	
Total	**1110**	**31**	**28**	**311**	**1480**
%	**75**	**2.1**	**2**	**21**	**100**

Q26 Boys - Mines Info	YES	NO	
Laghman Omar Bin Khatab State Centre	81	12	
Laghman Asahad Central SC	0	45	
Laghman SC	32	7	
Laghman State Centre	19	2	
Laghman Imam Bughari	13	4	
Nooristan Islamic State Centre	0	0	
Nooristan Asahad Abad State Centre	0	0	
Nooristan Nandool State Centre	0	0	
Nooristan Usama Kantiva State Centre	0	0	
Herat Imam Abu Hanifa State Centre	39	136	
Herat Khuaja Abdullah Ansari	12	20	
Herat Hazrat Hamar Bin Yasir State Centre	10	4	
Ghazni Sultan Mohammed State Centre	0	52	
Ghazni Saad Bin Mahaz	33	4	
Logar Khalid Bin Walid SC	78	22	
Kunduz State Centre	11	13	
Kunduz Harest Korean Office State Centre	8	0	
Takhar SC	0	13	
Paktya SC	6	0	
Parwan Chareka	15	0	
Nangarhar Darunadua SC	41	14	
Nangarghar Zaid Bin Hares SC	37	0	
Nangarhar Usama Bin Zaid	61	1	
Nangarhar Masab Bin Omair	10	0	
Nangarhar Imam Bukhari SC	41	15	
Nangarhar Shahid Mullawi Habib ulRahaman SC	27	10	
Kunnar Hazrat Usman SC	0	37	
Kunnar Hazrat Shaikh Jmil ul Rahaman SC	29	0	
Kunnar Dar ul Arqam SC	18	7	
Tahia Makastan SC	98	125	
Kabul Allaudin	56	2	
Kapisa	27	25	
Wardak Kota Hashro District	0	2	
Bagdhis Marhab Street	8	7	
Bagdhis Qula e now	1	4	
Farah	22	0	
Abu Baker Sediq SC	1	15	
Faia Abad SC	3	7	
Badakhstan SC	4	1	
Faiz Abad SC	6	1	
Baghlan SC	4	13	
Sumia	0	1	
Fatma Alzahra SC	5	10	
Total	**856**	**631**	**1487**
%	**57.6**	**42.4**	**100**

Q27 Boys- Who gave MRE?	Centre Staff	NGO	School Teacher	Family	
Laghman Omar Bin Khatab State Centre	2	77	15	2	
Laghman Asahad Central SC	0	0	0	0	
Laghman SC	20	9	14	4	
Laghman State Centre	4	10	10	4	
Laghman Imam Bughari	0	8	10	2	
Nooristan Islamic State Centre	0	0	0	0	
Nooristan Asahad Abad State Centre	0	0	0	0	
Nooristan Nandool State Centre	0	0	0	0	
Nooristan Usamȧ Kantiva State Centre	0	0	0	0	
Herat Imam Abu Hanifa State Centre	2	15	0	26	
Herat Khuaja Abdullah Ansari	2	5	3	2	
Herat Hazrat Hamar Bin Yasir State Centre	5	0	9	4	
Ghazni Sultan Mohammed State Centre	0	0	0	0	
Ghazni Saad Bin Mahaz	0	34	3	0	
Logar Khalid Bin Walid SC	3	65	36	4	
Kunduz State Centre	0	0	9	2	
Kunduz Harest Korean Office State Centre	4	0	6	0	
Takhar SC	0	0	0	0	
Paktya SC	0	0	6	0	
Parwan Chareka	1	14	4	0	
Nangarhar Darunadua SC	0	42	1	7	
Nangarghar Zaid Bin Hares SC	1	40	0	0	
Nangarhar Usama Bin Zaid	4	49	7	0	
Nangarhar Masab Bin Omair	0	10	0	0	
Nangarhar Imam Bukhari SC	4	26	18	6	
Nangarhar Shahid Mullawi Habib ulRahaman SC	1	20	10	2	
Kunnar Hazrat Usman SC	0	0	0	0	
Kunnar Hazrat Shaikh Jmil ul Rahaman SC	0	7	20	1	
Kunnar Dar ul Arqam SC	0	0	11	10	
Tahia Makastan SC	8	24	64	12	
Kabul Allaudin	0	41	9	6	
Kapisa	24	3	2	0	
Wardak Kota Hashro District	0	0	0	0	
Bagdhis Marhab Street	0	5	2	0	
Bagdhis Qula e now	0	0	1	0	
Farah	0	0	0	22	
Abu Baker Sediq SC	0	1	0	0	
Faia Abad SC	0	0	3	0	
Badakhstan SC	0	5	0	0	
Faiz Abad SC	0	0	6	0	
Baghlan SC	1	3	3	1	
Sumia	0	0	0	0	
Fatma Alzahra SC	0	0	0	0	
Total	**86**	**513**	**282**	**117**	**998**
%	**8.6**	**51.4**	**28.3**	**11.7**	**100**

Q28 Boys- Mines Info Where?	Centre	School	Home	Other	
Laghman Omar Bin Khatab State Centre	12	75	4	0	
Laghman Asahad Central SC	0	0	0	0	
Laghman SC	14	19	3	0	
Laghman State Centre	2	16	5	0	
Laghman Imam Bughari	2	11	3	0	
Nooristan Islamic State Centre	0	0	0	0	
Nooristan Asahad Abad State Centre	0	0	0	0	
Nooristan Nandool State Centre	0	0	0	0	
Nooristan Usama Kantiva State Centre	0	0	0	0	
Herat Imam Abu Hanifa State Centre	4	11	0	0	
Herat Khuaja Abdullah Ansari	5	10	3	0	
Herat Hazrat Hamar Bin Yasir State Centre	0	0	0	0	
Ghazni Sultan Mohammed State Centre	9	28	0	0	
Ghazni Saad Bin Mahaz	10	72	5	1	
Logar Khalid Bin Walid SC	0	9	2	0	
Kunduz State Centre	4	0	6	0	
Kunduz Harest Korean Office State Centre	0	0	0	0	
Takhar SC	6	0	0	0	
Paktya SC	16	1	0	0	
Parwan Chareka	9	43	2	0	
Nangarhar Darunadua SC	10	30	0	0	
Nangarghar Zaid Bin Hares SC	13	47	11	0	
Nangarhar Usama Bin Zaid	7	0	2	0	
Nangarhar Masab Bin Omair	3	39	9	0	
Nangarhar Imam Bukhari SC	0	29	2	0	
Nangarhar Shahid Mullawi Habib ulRahaman SC	0	0	0	0	
Kunnar Hazrat Usman SC	0	13	4	0	
Kunnar Hazrat Shaikh Jmil ul Rahaman SC	4	15	1	0	
Kunnar Dar ul Arqam SC	16	51	18	0	
Tahia Makastan SC	40	13	2	0	
Kabul Allaudin	23	6	0	0	
Kapisa	0	0	0	0	
Wardak Kota Hashro District	0	7	1	0	
Bagdhis Marhab Street	0	3	0	0	
Bagdhis Qula e now	0	22	0	0	
Farah	0	0	1	0	
Abu Baker Sediq SC	1	0	0	0	
Faia Abad SC	0	5	0	0	
Badakhstan SC	0	6	0	0	
Faiz Abad SC	1	3	3	1	
Baghlan SC	0	0	0	0	
Sumia	0	1	5	0	
Total	**211**	**585**	**92**	**2**	**890**
%	**23.7**	**65.7**	**10.3**	**0.25**	**100**

Q29 Boy- Vocational Training	Yes
Laghman Omar Bin Khatab State Centre	26
Laghman Asahad Central SC	0
Laghman SC	18
Laghman State Centre	6
Laghman Imam Bughari	14
Nooristan Islamic State Centre	0
Nooristan Asahad Abad State Centre	0
Nooristan Nandool State Centre	0
Nooristan Usama Kantiva State Centre	0
Herat Imam Abu Hanifa State Centre	44
Herat Khuaja Abdullah Ansari	5
Herat Hazrat Hamar Bin Yasir State Centre	3
Ghazni Sultan Mohammed State Centre	0
Ghazni Saad Bin Mahaz	1
Logar Khalid Bin Walid SC	4
Kunduz State Centre	1
Kunduz Harest Korean Office State Centre	0
Takhar SC	0
Paktya SC	0
Parwan Chareka	7
Nangarhar Darunadua SC	19
Nangarghar Zaid Bin Hares SC	0
Nangarhar Usama Bin Zaid	16
Nangarhar Masab Bin Omair	7
Nangarhar Imam Bukhari SC	41
Nangarhar Shahid Mullawi Habib ulRahaman SC	13
Kunnar Hazrat Usman SC	8
Kunnar Hazrat Shaikh Jmil ul Rahaman SC	5
Kunnar Dar ul Arqam SC	8
Tahia Makastan SC	84
Kabul Allaudin	8
Kapisa	2
Wardak Kota Hashro District	0
Bagdhis Marhab Street	0
Bagdhis Qula e now	4
Farah	6
Abu Baker Sediq SC	0
Faia Abad SC	10
Badakhstan SC	5
Faiz Abad SC	7
Baghlan SC	17
Sumia	0
Fatma Alzahra SC	7
Total	**396**

Q29a Boys- Vocational Training, Who?	Centre Staff	NGO	Tech Teacher	Artisan	
Laghman Omar Bin Khatab State Centre	9	2	4	0	
Laghman Asahad Central SC	0	0	0	0	
Laghman SC	3	2	4	1	
Laghman State Centre	2	6	0	0	
Laghman Imam Bughari	0	0	7	0	
Nooristan Islamic State Centre	0	0	0	0	
Nooristan Asahad Abad State Centre	0	0	0	0	
Nooristan Nandool State Centre	0	0	0	0	
Nooristan Usama Kantiva State Centre	0	0	0	0	
Herat Imam Abu Hanifa State Centre	11	9	26	0	
Herat Khuaja Abdullah Ansari	5	0	1	0	
Herat Hazrat Hamar Bin Yasir State Centre	3	0	3	0	
Ghazni Sultan Mohammed State Centre	0	0	0	0	
Ghazni Saad Bin Mahaz	0	0	0	0	
Logar Khalid Bin Walid SC	0	0	2	0	
Kunduz State Centre	0	0	0	0	
Kunduz Harest Korean Office State Centre	0	0	0	0	
Takhar SC	0	0	0	0	
Paktya SC	0	0	0	0	
Parwan Chareka	13	0	0	0	
Nangarhar Darunadua SC	6	16	6	1	
Nangarghar Zaid Bin Hares SC	0	0	0	0	
Nangarhar Usama Bin Zaid	0	15	2	1	
Nangarhar Masab Bin Omair	7	6	0	0	
Nangarhar Imam Bukhari SC	17	23	0	0	
Nangarhar Shahid Mullawi Habib ulRahaman SC	0	4	7	4	
Kunnar Hazrat Usman SC	0	0	0	0	
Kunnar Hazrat Shaikh Jmil ul Rahaman SC	0	0	0	0	
Kunnar Dar ul Arqam SC	0	0	0	8	
Tahia Makastan SC	25	8	25	0	
Kabul Allaudin	0	2	4	0	
Kapisa	0	0	0	0	
Wardak Kota Hashro District	0	0	0	0	
Bagdhis Marhab Street	0	0	0	0	
Bagdhis Qula e now	0	0	0	3	
Farah	1	0	4	0	
Abu Baker Sediq SC	0	1	0	0	
Faia Abad SC	0	0	0	1	
Badakhstan SC	0	0	0	5	
Faiz Abad SC	0	0	0	7	
Baghlan SC	0	0	0	0	
Sumia	0	0	0	0	
Fatma Alzahra SC	3	2	1	0	
Total	**105**	**96**	**96**	**31**	**328**
%	**32**	**29.3**	**29.3**	**9.5**	**100**

Q30 Boys- Vocational training Where?	Centre	Tech School	other	
Laghman Omar Bin Khatab State Centre	9	1	0	
Laghman Asahad Central SC	0	0	0	
Laghman SC	10	5	2	
Laghman State Centre	1	6	0	
Laghman Imam Bughari	4	7	4	
Nooristan Islamic State Centre	0	0	0	
Nooristan Asahad Abad State Centre	0	0	0	
Nooristan Nandool State Centre	0	0	0	
Nooristan Usama•Kantiva State Centre	0	0	0	
Herat Imam Abu Hanifa State Centre	27	14	10	
Herat Khuaja Abdullah Ansari	2	0	0	
Herat Hazrat Hamar Bin Yasir State Centre	4	2	0	
Ghazni Sultan Mohammed State Centre	0	0	0	
Ghazni Saad Bin Mahaz	0	0	0	
Logar Khalid Bin Walid SC	0	0	0	
Kunduz State Centre	0	0	0	
Kunduz Harest Korean Office State Centre	0	0	0	
Takhar SC	0	0	0	
Paktya SC	0	0	0	
Parwan Chareka	13	0	0	
Nangarhar Darunadua SC	18	3	0	
Nangarghar Zaid Bin Hares SC	0	0	1	
Nangarhar Usama Bin Zaid	27	0	0	
Nangarhar Masab Bin Omair	7	2	0	
Nangarhar Imam Bukhari SC	17	23	0	
Nangarhar Shahid Mullawi Habib ulRahaman SC	4	7	5	
Kunnar Hazrat Usman SC	0	0	0	
Kunnar Hazrat Shaikh Jmil ul Rahaman SC	0	2	0	
Kunnar Dar ul Arqam SC	0	0	0	
Tahia Makastan SC	46	24	7	
Kabul Allaudin	7	10	0	
Kapisa	1	0	0	
Wardak Kota Hashro District	0	0	0	
Bagdhis Marhab Street	0	0	0	
Bagdhis Qula e now	2	0	0	
Farah	0	3	0	
Abu Baker Sediq SC	0	1	0	
Faia Abad SC	0	1	0	
Badakhstan SC	0	0	5	
Faiz Abad SC	0	0	6	
Baghlan SC	0	0	0	
Sumia	0	0	0	
Fatma Alzahra SC	6	0	1	
Total	**205**	**111**	**41**	**357**
%	**57.4**	**31.1**	**11.5**	**100**

Q31Boys- Water	Yes	No	
Laghman Omar Bin Khatab State Centre	84	5	
Laghman Asahad Central SC	65	1	
Laghman SC	44	3	
Laghman State Centre	26	1	
Laghman Imam Bughari	18	0	
Nooristan Islamic State Centre	0	0	
Nooristan Asahad Abad State Centre	0	0	
Nooristan Nandool State Centre	0	0	
Nooristan Usama Kantiva State Centre	0	0	
Herat Imam Abu Hanifa State Centre	109	51	
Herat Khuaja Abdullah Ansari	30	2	
Herat Hazrat Hamar Bin Yasir State Centre	14	0	
Ghazni Sultan Mohammed State Centre	22	30	
Ghazni Saad Bin Mahaz	37	0	
Logar Khalid Bin Walid SC	26	82	
Kunduz State Centre	24	0	
Kunduz Harest Korean Office State Centre	10	0	
Takhar SC	9	4	
Paktya SC	0	6	
Parwan Chareka	16	0	
Nangarhar Darunadua SC	49	6	
Nangarghar Zaid Bin Hares SC	36	5	
Nangarhar Usama Bin Zaid	60	6	
Nangarhar Masab Bin Omair	5	7	
Nangarhar Imam Bukhari SC	59	0	
Nangarhar Shahid Mullawi Habib ulRahaman SC	22	14	
Kunnar Hazrat Usman SC	34	4	
Kunnar Hazrat Shaikh Jmil ul Rahaman SC	28	1	
Kunnar Dar ul Arqam SC	25	0	
Tahia Makastan SC	209	13	
Kabul Allaudin	59	1	
Kapisa	38	0	
Wardak Kota Hashro District	2	0	
Bagdhis Marhab Street	15	0	
Bagdhis Qula e now	4	1	
Farah	9	11	
Abu Baker Sediq SC	16	0	
Faia Abad SC	9	0	
Badakhstan SC	5	0	
Faiz Abad SC	7	0	
Baghlan SC	17	0	
Sumia	1	0	
Fatma Alzahra SC	15	0	
Total	**1258**	**254**	**1512**
%	**83.2**	**16.8**	**100**

- Although most children deprived of parental care or at risk of being deprived of parental care may have relatives in Afghanistan or elsewhere, who might well be in a position to care for them, undoubtedly there are some children who are beginning a young life doomed to loneliness and lovelessness. For those children, a solution must be found. Nations are judged by the way they treat their children

- A key finding concerns the desperate situation of women and girls in Afghanistan. Whatever the reasons are for this - historical, cultural, religious and political, time after time, during the course of preparing this Report, blatant discrimination against women and girls was noted – ranging from the unequal access to resources in institutions to being denied basic rights of children such as the right to free association with other children.

- Children who have lost one or both parents face discrimination in wider society, from other children, relatives and people in the community. If family and community-based care alternatives are to be supported, awareness-raising measures will be required to tackle discrimination of children without the support of parents

Q32 Boys- Access to Latrines	Yes	No	
Laghman Omar Bin Khatab State Centre	78	5	
Laghman Asahad Central SC	66	1	
Laghman SC	43	4	
Laghman State Centre	24	2	
Laghman Imam Bughari	18	0	
Nooristan Islamic State Centre	0	0	
Nooristan Asahad Abad State Centre	0	0	
Nooristan Nandool State Centre	0	0	
Nooristan Usama Kantiva State Centre	0	0	
Herat Imam Abu Hanifa State Centre	118	60	
Herat Khuaja Abdullah Ansari	32	0	
Herat Hazrat Hamar Bin Yasir State Centre	14	0	
Ghazni Sultan Mohammed State Centre	9	39	
Ghazni Saad Bin Mahaz	19	11	
Logar Khalid Bin Walid SC	39	64	
Kunduz State Centre	24	0	
Kunduz Harest Korean Office State Centre	10	0	
Takhar SC	9	4	
Paktya SC	6	0	
Parwan Chareka	16	0	
Nangarhar Darunadua SC	51	7	
Nangarghar Zaid Bin Hares SC	11	27	
Nangarhar Usama Bin Zaid	51	14	
Nangarhar Masab Bin Omair	3	9	
Nangarhar Imam Bukhari SC	59	0	
Nangarhar Shahid Mullawi Habib ulRahaman SC	25	11	
Kunnar Hazrat Usman SC	16	26	
Kunnar Hazrat Shaikh Jmil ul Rahaman SC	28	2	
Kunnar Dar ul Arqam SC	25	0	
Tahia Makastan SC	168	49	
Kabul Allaudin	60	1	
Kapisa	44	1	
Wardak Kota Hashro District	2	0	
Bagdhis Marhab Street	15	0	
Bagdhis Qula e now	5	0	
Farah	6	15	
Abu Baker Sediq SC	16	0	
Faia Abad SC	9	0	
Badakhstan SC	5	0	
Faiz Abad SC	5	0	
Baghlan SC	17	0	
Sumia	1	0	
Fatma Alzahra SC	15	0	
Total	**1162**	**352**	**1514**
%	**77.8**	**21.2**	**100**

Q33 Boys- Separate Latrine	Yes	No	
Laghman Omar Bin Khatab State Centre	16	64	
Laghman Asahad Central SC	1	66	
Laghman SC	12	25	
Laghman State Centre	5	10	
Laghman Imam Bughari	12	3	
Nooristan Islamic State Centre	0	0	
Nooristan Asahad Abad State Centre	0	0	
Nooristan Nandool State Centre	0	0	
Nooristan Usama Kantiva State Centre	0	0	
Herat Imam Abu Hanifa State Centre	61	103	
Herat Khuaja Abdullah Ansari	21	11	
Herat Hazrat Hamar Bin Yasir State Centre	10	3	
Ghazni Sultan Mohammed State Centre	0	49	
Ghazni Saad Bin Mahaz	1	21	
Logar Khalid Bin Walid SC	31	73	
Kunduz State Centre	5	19	
Kunduz Harest Korean Office State Centre	10	0	
Takhar SC	1	12	
Paktya SC	0	6	
Parwan Chareka	1	14	
Nangarhar Darunadua SC	33	18	
Nangarghar Zaid Bin Hares SC	0	36	
Nangarhar Usama Bin Zaid	51	15	
Nangarhar Masab Bin Omair	0	9	
Nangarhar Imam Bukhari SC	28	33	
Nangarhar Shahid Mullawi Habib ulRahaman SC	3	30	
Kunnar Hazrat Usman SC	0	32	
Kunnar Hazrat Shaikh Jmil ul Rahaman SC	8	11	
Kunnar Dar ul Arqam SC	25	2	
Tahia Makastan SC	110	63	
Kabul Allaudin	53	1	
Kapisa	27	13	
Wardak Kota Hashro District	0	1	
Bagdhis Marhab Street	0	15	
Bagdhis Qula e now	1	4	
Farah	2	19	
Abu Baker Sediq SC	0	13	
Faia Abad SC	0	9	
Badakhstan SC	0	5	
Faiz Abad SC	0	7	
Baghlan SC	0	16	
Sumia	0	1	
Fatma Alzahra SC	0	15	
Total	**528**	**847**	**1375**
%		**62**	**100**

Q34 Boys- Centre Electricity	Yes	No	
Laghman Omar Bin Khatab State Centre	6	57	
Laghman Asahad Central SC	11	13	
Laghman SC	16	1	
Laghman State Centre	0	8	
Laghman Imam Bughari	0	0	
Nooristan Islamic State Centre	0	0	
Nooristan Asahad Abad State Centre	0	0	
Nooristan Nandool State Centre	0	0	
Nooristan Usama Kantiva State Centre	14	73	
Herat Imam Abu Hanifa State Centre	91	68	
Herat Khuaja Abdullah Ansari	32	0	
Herat Hazrat Hamar Bin Yasir State Centre	11	1	
Ghazni Sultan Mohammed State Centre	2	48	
Ghazni Saad Bin Mahaz	8	23	
Logar Khalid Bin Walid SC	7	97	
Kunduz State Centre	1	23	
Kunduz Harest Korean Office State Centre	9	1	
Takhar SC	0	13	
Paktya SC	6	0	
Parwan Chareka	16	0	
Nangarhar Darunadua SC	47	7	
Nangarghar Zaid Bin Hares SC	2	38	
Nangarhar Usama Bin Zaid	17	28	
Nangarhar Masab Bin Omair	47	8	
Nangarhar Imam Bukhari SC	11	22	
Nangarhar Shahid Mullawi Habib ulRahaman SC	66	0	
Kunnar Hazrat Usman SC	2	33	
Kunnar Hazrat Shaikh Jmil ul Rahaman SC	4	24	
Kunnar Dar ul Arqam SC	14	7	
Tahia Makastan SC	222	3	
Kabul Allaudin	48	11	
Kapisa	13	33	
Wardak Kota Hashro District	1	1	
Bagdhis Marhab Street	3	12	
Bagdhis Qula e now	0	5	
Farah	0	20	
Abu Baker Sediq SC	15	0	
Faia Abad SC	8	0	
Badakhstan SC	5	0	
Faiz Abad SC	7	0	
Baghlan SC	17	0	
Sumia	1	0	
Fatma Alzahra SC	15	0	
Total	**795**	**678**	**1473**
%	**54**	**46**	**100**

Q35 Boys- Heating type	Kerosene	Electric	Wood	Diesel	No Heating	
Laghman Omar Bin Khatab State Centre	5	2	77	2	3	
Laghman Asahad Central SC	5	0	9	0	58	
Laghman SC	1	2	42	0	3	
Laghman State Centre	0	0	23	0	2	
Laghman Imam Bughari	0	11	3	0	1	
Nooristan Islamic State Centre	0	0	0	0	0	
Nooristan Asahad Abad State Centre	0	0	0	0	0	
Nooristan Nandool State Centre	0	0	0	0	0	
Nooristan Usama Kantiva State Centre	0	0	0	0	0	
Herat Imam Abu Hanifa State Centre	25	6	88	3	47	
Herat Khuaja Abdullah Ansari	16	2	8	1	5	
Herat Hazrat Hamar Bin Yasir State Centre	0	2	4	3	6	
Ghazni Sultan Mohammed State Centre	0	0	28	0	19	
Ghazni Saad Bin Mahaz	0	1	27	0	8	
Logar Khalid Bin Walid SC	1	3	3	0	74	
Kunduz State Centre	0	1	23	0	0	
Kunduz Harest Korean Office State Centre	2	0	0	0	0	
Takhar SC	0	0	13	0	0	
Paktya SC	0	0	0	0	6	
Parwan Chareka	0	1	17	0	0	
Nangarhar Darunadua SC	3	13	28	0	15	
Nangarghar Zaid Bin Hares SC	0	0	20	0	13	
Nangarhar Usama Bin Zaid	18	3	15	4	39	
Nangarhar Masab Bin Omair	4	0	2	0	4	
Nangarhar Imam Bukhari SC	0	33	23	0	1	
Nangarhar Shahid Mullawi Habib ulRahaman SC	1	1	31	1	4	
Kunnar Hazrat Usman SC	0	0	14	0	24	
Kunnar Hazrat Shaikh Jmil ul Rahaman SC	0	0	23	0	0	
Kunnar Dar ul Arqam SC	0	0	27	0	0	
Tahia Makastan SC	15	53	177	10	52	
Kabul Allaudin	4	7	50	0	0	
Kapisa	0	4	46	0	0	
Wardak Kota Hashro District	0	0	0	0	2	
Bagdhis Marhab Street	0	0	0	0	12	
Bagdhis Qula e now	0	0	0	0	5	
Farah	0	22	0	0	0	
Abu Baker Sediq SC	0	0	16	0	0	
Faia Abad SC	0	0	10	0	0	
Badakhstan SC	0	0	5	0	0	
Faiz Abad SC	0	0	7	0	0	
Baghlan SC	0	0	15	0	0	
Sumia	0	0	1	0	0	
Fatma Alzahra SC	0	0	15	0	0	
Total -1584	**100**	**167**	**890**	**24**	**403**	**1584**
%	**6.3**	**10.5**	**56.2**	**1.5**	**25.4**	**100**

Q36 Boys - III	Yes	No	
Laghman Omar Bin Khatab State Centre	87	0	
Laghman Asahad Central SC	62	0	
Laghman SC	44	2	
Laghman State Centre	25	0	
Laghman Imam Bughari	16	0	
Nooristan Islamic State Centre	0	0	
Nooristan Asahad Abad State Centre	0	0	
Nooristan Nandool State Centre	0	0	
Nooristan Usama Kantiva State Centre	0	0	
Herat Imam Abu Hanifa State Centre	146	34	
Herat Khuaja Abdullah Ansari	25	3	
Herat Hazrat Hamar Bin Yasir State Centre	6	7	
Ghazni Sultan Mohammed State Centre	48	2	
Ghazni Saad Bin Mahaz	35	2	
Logar Khalid Bin Walid SC	91	6	
Kunduz State Centre	5	18	
Kunduz Harest Korean Office State Centre	4	5	
Takhar SC	9	3	
Paktya SC	6	0	
Parwan Chareka	16	0	
Nangarhar Darunadua SC	47	3	
Nangarghar Zaid Bin Hares SC	39	0	
Nangarhar Usama Bin Zaid	66	0	
Nangarhar Masab Bin Omair	8	0	
Nangarhar Imam Bukhari SC	55	3	
Nangarhar Shahid Mullawi Habib ulRahaman SC	35	1	
Kunnar Hazrat Usman SC	38	0	
Kunnar Hazrat Shaikh Jmil ul Rahaman SC	28	0	
Kunnar Dar ul Arqam SC	29	0	
Tahia Makastan SC	192	22	
Kabul Allaudin	61	1	
Kapisa	48	1	
Wardak Kota Hashro District	1	14	
Bagdhis Marhab Street	4	1	
Bagdhis Qula e now	20	2	
Farah	16	0	
Abu Baker Sediq SC	1	0	
Faia Abad SC	5	0	
Badakhstan SC	7	0	
Faiz Abad SC	10	7	
Baghlan SC	1	0	
Sumia	11	0	
Total	**1347**	**137**	**1484**
%	**90.7**	**9.3**	**100**

Q37 Boys- Illness Type	Diarrhea	Fever	Cold	Vomiting	Other
Laghman Omar Bin Khatab State Centre	9	33	56	3	7
Laghman Asahad Central SC	15	42	23	16	7
Laghman SC	16	29	24	9	9
Laghman State Centre	8	15	13	3	0
Laghman Imam Bughari	8	10	13	5	2
Nooristan Islamic State Centre	0	0	0	0	0
Nooristan Asahad Abad State Centre	0	0	0	0	0
Nooristan Nandool State Centre	0	0	0	0	0
Nooristan Usama Kantiva State Centre	0	0	0	0	0
Herat Imam Abu Hanifa State Centre	47	67	69	27	22
Herat Khuaja Abdullah Ansari	12	18	1	5	1
Herat Hazrat Hamar Bin Yasir State Centre	1	2	2	0	0
Ghazni Sultan Mohammed State Centre	5	5	23	4	9
Ghazni Saad Bin Mahaz	14	6	10	5	0
Logar Khalid Bin Walid SC	36	66	46	19	4
Kunduz State Centre	0	2	2	0	1
Kunduz Harest Korean Office State Centre	3	0	3	2	1
Takhar SC	1	7	6	0	0
Paktya SC	1	1	4	0	0
Parwan Chareka	1	5	11	1	1
Nangarhar Darunadua SC	33	45	42	16	7
Nangarghar Zaid Bin Hares SC	10	28	13	1	2
Nangarhar Usama Bin Zaid	11	50	30	8	11
Nangarhar Masab Bin Omair	4	4	11	3	0
Nangarhar Imam Bukhari SC	21	27	49	16	10
Nangarhar Shahid Mullawi Habib ulRahaman SC	10	7	22	5	10
Kunnar Hazrat Usman SC	38	38	37	17	7
Kunnar Hazrat Shaikh Jmil ul Rahaman SC	16	29	23	9	0
Kunnar Dar ul Arqam SC	10	23	11	7	2
Tahia Makastan SC	62	79	99	30	38
Kabul Allaudin	38	17	21	8	5
Kapisa	37	16	33	13	0
Wardak Kota Hashro District	0	1	1	0	0
Bagdhis Marhab Street	0	1	1	0	0
Bagdhis Qula e now	0	3	5	0	0
Farah	1	16	8	0	0
Abu Baker Sediq SC	2	7	6	2	0
Faia Abad SC	2	8	3	0	0
Badakhstan SC	0	3	1	1	
Faiz Abad SC	0	5	3	0	0
Baghlan SC	2	3	0	0	0
Sumia	0	0	1	0	0
Fatma Alzahra SC	0	11	1	0	0
Total	**474**	**729**	**727**	**235**	**156**
%	**20.4**	**31.4**	**31.3**	**10.1**	**6.7**

Q38 Boys- Illness Help	Medicine	Hospital	Nothing	Other	
Laghman Omar Bin Khatab State Centre	15	29	47	5	
Laghman Asahad Central SC	63	3	1	0	
Laghman SC	22	26	11	0	
Laghman State Centre	9	15	12	0	
Laghman Imam Bughari	13	13	0	0	
Nooristan Islamic State Centre	0	0	0	0	
Nooristan Asahad Abad State Centre	0	0	0	0	
Nooristan Nandool State Centre	0	0	0	0	
Nooristan Usama Kantiva State Centre	0	0	0	0	
Herat Imam Abu Hanifa State Centre	47	28	50	2	
Herat Khuaja Abdullah Ansari	13	18	0	0	
Herat Hazrat Hamar Bin Yasir State Centre	2	3	4	0	
Ghazni Sultan Mohammed State Centre	0	4	40	0	
Ghazni Saad Bin Mahaz	0	0	26	0	
Logar Khalid Bin Walid SC	1	1	89	0	
Kunduz State Centre	1	3	0	0	
Kunduz Harest Korean Office State Centre	4	2	0	1	
Takhar SC	1	10	0	0	
Paktya SC	2	4	0	0	
Parwan Chareka	16	0	0	1	
Nangarhar Darunadua SC	40	8	9	1	
Nangarghar Zaid Bin Hares SC	0	0	34	0	
Nangarhar Usama Bin Zaid	10	49	6	0	
Nangarhar Masab Bin Omair	0	0	9	0	
Nangarhar Imam Bukhari SC	44	0	4	2	
Nangarhar Shahid Mullawi Habib ulRahaman SC	7	8	17	3	
Kunnar Hazrat Usman SC	0	0	28	0	
Kunnar Hazrat Shaikh Jmil ul Rahaman SC	8	3	17	1	
Kunnar Dar ul Arqam SC	19	8	2	0	
Tahia Makastan SC	165	31	15	3	
Kabul Allaudin	47	16	2	1	
Kapisa	29	26	2	0	
Wardak Kota Hashro District	2	1	0	0	
Bagdhis Marhab Street	1	0	0	0	
Bagdhis Qula e now	0	0	4	1	
Farah	15	1	4	0	
Abu Baker Sediq SC	15	2	0	0	
Faia Abad SC	3	10	0	0	
Badakhstan SC	1	5	1	0	
Faiz Abad SC	1	7	0	0	
Baghlan SC	3	0	0	0	
Sumia	1	0	0	0	
Fatma Alzahra SC	2	10	2	0	
Total	**622**	**344**	**436**	**21**	**1423**
%	**43.7**	**21.2**	**30.6**	**1.5**	**100**

Q39 Boys- No. of children in the same room	5	10	15	20	25	30	TOO MANY	
Laghman Omar Bin Khatab State Centre	21	9	14	2	2	2		
Laghman Asahad Central SC	0	0	0	0	0	0		No answer
Laghman SC	8	6	4	3	12	0		
Laghman State Centre	3	3	6	4	4	3		
Laghman Imam Bughari	2	3	2	6	0	0		
Nooristan Islamic State Centre	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Nooristan Asahad Abad State Centre	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Nooristan Nandool State Centre	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Nooristan Usama Kantiva State Centre	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Herat Imam Abu Hanifa State Centre	20	48	29	25	12	29		
Herat Khuaja Abdullah Ansari	0	7	23	0	0	3		
Herat Hazrat Hamar Bin Yasir State Centre	3	0	0	8	2	1		
Ghazni Sultan Mohammed State Centre	1	2	28	17	2	1		
Ghazni Saad Bin Mahaz	0	0	0	0	0	0		No answe
Logar Khalid Bin Walid SC	0	0	0	0	0	0		No answe
Kunduz State Centre	2	5	4	7	2	4		
Kunduz Harest Korean Office State Centre	0	0	6	0	3	0		
Takhar SC	0	0	5	1	6	1		
Paktya SC	0	2	2	2	0	0		
Parwan Chareka	0	0	0	15	1	0		
Nangarhar Darunadua SC	0	1	1	1	4	50		
Nangarghar Zaid Bin Hares SC	0	0	0	0	0	0		No answer
Nangarhar Usama Bin Zaid	8	4	1	0	0	29		
Nangarhar Masab Bin Omair	6	1	0	0	0	0	5	
Nangarhar Imam Bukhari SC	6	10	9	19	3	3		
Nangarhar Shahid Mullawi Habib ulRahaman SC	10	11	4	0	0	3		
Kunnar Hazrat Usman SC	6	21	0	0	0	0		
Kunnar Hazrat Shaikh Jmil ul Rahaman SC	0	0	13	3	2	4		
Kunnar Dar ul Arqam SC	0	0	5	17	0	0		
Tahia Makastan SC	0	0	7	40	66	20		
Kabul Allaudin	0	0	0	2	12	45		17 over 40
Kapisa	0	29	2	2	0	9		7 over 40
Wardak Kota Hashro District	0	0	0	0	0	0		No Answer
Bagdhis Marhab Street	0	2	1	10	1	0		
Bagdhis Qula e now	0	0	0	20	0	0		
Farah	0	0	0	0	0	15		15 over 40
Abu Baker Sediq SC	5	3	9	1	1	0		
Faia Abad SC	3	7	0	0	0	5		
Badakhstan SC	5	0	0	0	0	0		
Faiz Abad SC	5	1	0	0	0	0		
Baghlan SC	1	3	0	1	11	0		
Sumia	0	0	0	1	0	0		
Fatma Alzahra SC	2	5	5	1	0	0		
Total	**117**	**183**	**180**	**208**	**146**	**227**	**1061**	
%	**11**	**17**	**17**	**20**	**14**	**21**	**100**	

Q40/41/42 Boys Access	Soap		Toothbrush		Towel	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Laghman Omar Bin Khatab State Centre	60	33	58	30	63	26
Laghman Asahad Central SC	1	66	1	64	1	66
Laghman SC	22	22	13	24	13	25
Laghman State Centre	7	17	1	23	2	22
Laghman Imam Bughari	15	0	16	0	17	0
Nooristan Islamic State Centre	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nooristan Asahad Abad State Centre	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nooristan Nandool State Centre	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nooristan Usama Kantiva State Centre	0	0	0	0	0	0
Herat Imam Abu Hanifa State Centre	45	125	40	140	59	127
Herat Khuaja Abdullah Ansari	30	3	10	23	29	4
Herat Hazrat Hamar Bin Yasir State Centre	10	4	9	5	14	0
Ghazni Sultan Mohammed State Centre	0	54	0	54	0	54
Ghazni Saad Bin Mahaz	8	30	7	31	8	29
Logar Khalid Bin Walid SC	2	99	4	98	4	99
Kunduz State Centre	19	5	5	19	10	13
Kunduz Harest Korean Office State Centre	9	0	8	1	9	0
Takhar SC	13	0	13	0	13	0
Paktya SC	3	3	0	6	3	3
Parwan Chareka	1	16	2	15	12	4
Nangarhar Darunadua SC	45	11	45	14	46	13
Nangarghar Zaid Bin Hares SC	4	35	2	35	5	30
Nangarhar Usama Bin Zaid	35	33	24	41	35	27
Nangarhar Masab Bin Omair	0	5	0	6	5	1
Nangarhar Imam Bukhari SC	47	10	50	9	55	5
Nangarhar Shahid Mullawi Habib ulRahaman SC	11	25	13	24	13	25
Kunnar Hazrat Usman SC	0	36	0	36	0	34
Kunnar Hazrat Shaikh Jmil ul Rahaman SC	22	2	0	24	16	8
Kunnar Dar ul Arqam SC	27	2	9	20	22	8
Tahia Makastan SC	156	61	180	45	179	51
Kabul Allaudin	62	1	60	4	65	1
Kapisa	6	39	18	39	25	21
Wardak Kota Hashro District	2	3	1	1	1	1
Bagdhis Marhab Street	1	12	1	14	1	9
Bagdhis Qula e now	0	5	0	5	0	5
Farah	0	21	0	22	0	2
Abu Baker Sediq SC	15	0	8	7	15	0
Faia Abad SC	10	0	10	0	10	0
Badakhstan SC	6	0	6	0	6	0
Faiz Abad SC	6	0	6	0	6	0
Baghlan SC	17	0	16	1	16	1
Sumia	1	0	1	0	1	0
Fatma Alzahra SC	2	13	0	15	0	15
Total	**720**	**791**	**637**	**895**	**779**	**729**

Q43 Boys- Sleep on	Bed	Mattress	Blanket	Floor	
Laghman Omar Bin Khatab State Centre	4	56	6	25	
Laghman Asahad Central SC	6	42	0	20	
Laghman SC	16	15	2	7	
Laghman State Centre	10	4	0	4	
Laghman Imam Bughari	11	7	4	1	
Nooristan Islamic State Centre	0	0	0	0	
Nooristan Asahad Abad State Centre	0	0	0	0	
Nooristan Nandool State Centre	0	0	0	0	
Nooristan Usama Kantiva State Centre	0	0	0	0	
Herat Imam Abu Hanifa State Centre	6	78	36	54	
Herat Khuaja Abdullah Ansari	0	29	2	3	
Herat Hazrat Hamar Bin Yasir State Centre	3	8	3	0	
Ghazni Sultan Mohammed State Centre	1	14	0	38	
Ghazni Saad Bin Mahaz	0	18	2	1	
Logar Khalid Bin Walid SC	0	15	1	13	
Kunduz State Centre	27	1	1	13	
Kunduz Harest Korean Office State Centre	0	9	0	0	
Takhar SC	0	0	13	0	
Paktya SC	5	1	0	0	
Parwan Chareka	16	1	0	0	
Nangarhar Darunadua SC	50	5	3	0	
Nangarghar Zaid Bin Hares SC	3	16	6	8	
Nangarhar Usama Bin Zaid	8	32	3	28	
Nangarhar Masab Bin Omair	0	0	4	0	
Nangarhar Imam Bukhari SC	36	15	2	7	
Nangarhar Shahid Mullawi Habib ulRahaman SC	3	19	5	11	
Kunnar Hazrat Usman SC	0	10	0	24	
Kunnar Hazrat Shaikh Jmil ul Rahaman SC	1	22	0	1	
Kunnar Dar ul Arqam SC	2	21	2	0	
Tahia Makastan SC	177	69	62	7	
Kabul Allaudin	57	12	6	0	
Kapisa	41	9	2	1	
Wardak Kota Hashro District	0	1	1	0	
Bagdhis Marhab Street	1	9	0	0	
Bagdhis Qula e now	0	0	0	3	
Farah	0	1	14	6	
Abu Baker Sediq SC	0	15	0	0	
Faia Abad SC	0	1	0	0	
Badakhstan SC	0	6	0	0	
Faiz Abad SC	0	6	0	0	
Baghlan SC	0	0	0	0	
Sumia	0	1	0	0	
Fatma Alzahra SC	0	13	2	0	
Total	**484**	**581**	**182**	**275**	**1522**
%	**31.8**	**38.2**	**12**	**18.1**	**100**

3. SITUATION ANALYSIS

23 years of war, drought, destruction, displacement and poverty have forced destitute parents to send children to the streets to work or beg, to workshops where labour is forced and heavy, to the fighting forces in search of income or to place them in institutions in the hope that they will be provided for. There is evidence that girls are given away for marriage at a much earlier age than before in the hope that a dowry will relieve indebtedness.

Collapse and fragmentation of infrastructure are a feature of this war-torn country. Community networks were seriously affected by the first decade of war. Extended family networks - the most essential of traditional coping mechanisms – were seriously eroded by the second decade of war.

As is common in countries undergoing post-conflict difficulties, attempting to negotiate severe transition, poverty represents a serious danger to the possibilities of families staying together. Children from families who in all other respects cope apart from the fact that they have no economic means to survive, have to have their children cared for away from home. In a bid to survive together as a family, the children of these families often are required to work in heavy and age-inappropriate forms of labour. The large percentage of children from female-headed households confirms the desperate state of women in Afghanistan, whose prospects of supporting a family without the presence of a man is practically non-existent.

> "I have two daughters and a son. My elder daughter is at home and the two others are in orphanage. My husband died in the Taliban era. Our economic state is poor and I need the financial support of an organization to keep my children at home. I wish to be literate, so that I can look after my family myself."
> **FGD with mothers, Kapisa orphanage**

Unprotected children are exposed to exploitation and abuse in the streets and can fall prey to organised crime and fall foul of the law. These 23 years of hardship have eroded many traditional second lines of defence that used to be utilised in situations where birth families are unable to offer adequate care of their children. There is palpable and growing evidence in Afghanistan that institutional care of children is now the only solution used in situations where families are unable, or unwilling, to care for their children or at least all of their children. Residential care is therefore being used as a coping mechanism instead of the kinship and social networks that hitherto were pressed into action in Afghanistan. Care of children in institutions is being used as a response to poverty, unemployment, homelessness, repatriation and reconstituted families that can lead to children lacking parental care.

This feature is exacerbated by at least two other factors. For a number of reasons, in Afghanistan, the presence of institutions for children have been spurred on by support from the assistance community. This has left an abiding expectation on the part of families that if they are experiencing difficulties with looking after their children or/and cannot afford to send them to school and pay for books, then the institutions run by the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs or the institutions run by the Ministry of Martyrs and Disabilities will provide at least a temporary solution. (Although there is no strong tradition of government institutions providing a service to orphans and unsupported children, marastoons were established in 5 major cities in the 1930's to provide shelter for destitute families. Since 1964, these marastoons have been run by the Afghan Red Crescent Society. These institutions also provide care for elderly people and individuals with mental health problems.)

Orphanages are not simply Soviet phenomena, as Kabul and Faizabad had orphanages well before the beginning of the conflict.

Another pull factor that promotes the use of institutions has to do with the activities of international Non Governmental Organisations, activities of other nations and concerns the benevolence of some Afghans living abroad. Arising from an understandable sense of pity and a perceived need to rescue vulnerable children, international NGO's are offering to build institutions for children in Afghanistan. Media coverage that usually accompanies the opening of new institutions leads to no shortage of demand from families wishing to place their children in them.

Practically no child in Afghanistan is without some relative, albeit distant and even orphans and street children have someone related to them in this part of the world. The question as to whether the care of the child

Q44 Boys- Blanket	Yes	No
Laghman Omar Bin Khatab State Centre	58	24
Laghman Asahad Central SC	0	47
Laghman SC	12	27
Laghman State Centre	5	14
Laghman Imam Bughari	15	0
Nooristan Islamic State Centre	0	0
Nooristan Asahad Abad State Centre	0	0
Nooristan Nandool State Centre	0	0
Nooristan Usama Kantiva State Centre	0	0
Herat Imam Abu Hanifa State Centre	104	70
Herat Khuaja Abdullah Ansari	30	2
Herat Hazrat Hamar Bin Yasir State Centre	14	0
Ghazni Sultan Mohammed State Centre	5	43
Ghazni Saad Bin Mahaz	4	29
Logar Khalid Bin Walid SC	0	47
Kunduz State Centre	24	0
Kunduz Harest Korean Office State Centre	8	0
Takhar SC	12	0
Paktya SC	4	0
Parwan Chareka	14	0
Nangarhar Darunadua SC	44	12
Nangarghar Zaid Bin Hares SC	0	32
Nangarhar Usama Bin Zaid	22	43
Nangarhar Masab Bin Omair	1	5
Nangarhar Imam Bukhari SC	49	6
Nangarhar Shahid Mullawi Habib ulRahaman SC	12	22
Kunnar Hazrat Usman SC	0	33
Kunnar Hazrat Shaikh Jmil ul Rahaman SC	22	2
Kunnar Dar ul Arqam SC	25	3
Tahia Makastan SC	222	3
Kabul Allaudin	61	1
Kapisa	32	15
Wardak Kota Hashro District	0	0
Bagdhis Marhab Street	9	6
Bagdhis Qula e now	0	4
Farah	12	10
Total	**820**	**500**

Q45 Boys- Meals	1	2	3	4	
Laghman Omar Bin Khatab State Centre	4	1	77	2	
Laghman Asahad Central SC	46	8	14	0	
Laghman SC	2	15	30	0	
Laghman State Centre	0	9	16	0	
Laghman Imam Bughari	0	0	16	0	
Nooristan Islamic State Centre	0	0	0	0	
Nooristan Asahad Abad State Centre	0	0	0	0	
Nooristan Nandool State Centre	0	0	0	0	
Nooristan Usama Kantiva State Centre	0	0	0	0	
Herat Imam Abu Hanifa State Centre	13	21	150	2	
Herat Khuaja Abdullah Ansari	0	1	32	0	
Herat Hazrat Hamar Bin Yasir State Centre	5	0	9	0	
Ghazni Sultan Mohammed State Centre	0	0	52	0	
Ghazni Saad Bin Mahaz	1	0	17	0	
Logar Khalid Bin Walid SC	2	1	47	0	
Kunduz State Centre	0	0	24	0	
Kunduz Harest Korean Office State Centre	0	0	9	0	
Takhar SC	0	0	13	0	
Paktya SC	3	0	3	0	
Parwan Chareka	1	0	16	0	
Nangarhar Darunadua SC	2	1	54	0	
Nangarghar Zaid Bin Hares SC	0	10	22	0	
Nangarhar Usama Bin Zaid	9	45	4	0	
Nangarhar Masab Bin Omair	0	2	3	0	
Nangarhar Imam Bukhari SC	2	4	55	0	
Nangarhar Shahid Mullawi Habib ulRahaman SC	3	13	22	0	
Kunnar Hazrat Usman SC	0	0	36	0	
Kunnar Hazrat Shaikh Jmil ul Rahaman SC	0	0	23	2	
Kunnar Dar ul Arqam SC	0	0	24	0	
Tahia Makastan SC	7	5	220	0	
Kabul Allaudin	1	2	65	0	
Kapisa	2	1	4	0	
Wardak Kota Hashro District	0	0	0	0	
Bagdhis Marhab Street	15	0	0	0	
Bagdhis Qula e now	1	0	0	0	
Farah	21	1	0	0	
Abu Baker Sediq SC	0	0	15	0	
Faia Abad SC	0	0	10	0	
Badakhstan SC	0	0	6	0	
Faiz Abad SC	0	0	6	0	
Baghlan SC	0	0	0	0	
Sumia	0	0		1	
Fatma Alzahra SC	0	0	15	0	
Total	**140**	**140**	**1109**	**7**	**1396**
%	**10.02**	**10.02**	**79.4**	**0.5**	**100**

Q46/47 Boys- Food	Enough		Like	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
Laghman Omar Bin Khatab State Centre	34	48	31	57
Laghman Asahad Central SC	49	17	65	2
Laghman SC	9	16	13	12
Laghman State Centre	24	22	21	26
Laghman Imam Bughari	15	1	16	0
Nooristan Islamic State Centre	0	0	0	0
Nooristan Asahad Abad State Centre	0	0	0	0
Nooristan Nandool State Centre	0	0	0	0
Nooristan Usama Kantiva State Centre	0	0	0	0
Herat Imam Abu Hanifa State Centre	71	108	93	88
Herat Khuaja Abdullah Ansari	21	12	29	3
Herat Hazrat Hamar Bin Yasir State Centre	14	0	14	0
Ghazni Sultan Mohammed State Centre	1	50	3	48
Ghazni Saad Bin Mahaz	13	16	9	15
Logar Khalid Bin Walid SC	3	32	4	20
Kunduz State Centre	22	1	22	0
Kunduz Harest Korean Office State Centre	9	0	9	0
Takhar SC	10	3	12	1
Paktya SC	6	0	6	0
Parwan Chareka	9	8	16	1
Nangarhar Darunadua SC	27	29	24	34
Nangarghar Zaid Bin Hares SC	1	28	4	26
Nangarhar Usama Bin Zaid	25	38	38	22
Nangarhar Masab Bin Omair	0	5	16	0
Nangarhar Imam Bukhari SC	55	5	54	4
Nangarhar Shahid Mullawi Habib ulRahaman SC	3	35	8	29
Kunnar Hazrat Usman SC	0	34	0	26
Kunnar Hazrat Shaikh Jmil ul Rahaman SC	15	10	22	3
Kunnar Dar ul Arqam SC	24	3	27	0
Tahia Makastan SC	168	54	193	41
Kabul Allaudin	64	2	64	3
Kapisa	25	24	31	16
Wardak Kota Hashro District	0	0	0	0
Bagdhis Marhab Street	15	0	15	0
Bagdhis Qula e now	0	1	0	1
Farah	22	0	13	9
Abu Baker Sediq SC	14	0	13	1
Faia Abad SC	10	0	10	0
Badakhstan SC	6	0	6	0
Faiz Abad SC	6	0	6	0
Baghlan SC	0	0	0	0
Sumia	1	0	1	0
Fatma Alzahra SC	13	2	14	0
Total	**804**	**604**	**922**	**488**

Q48/49 Boys- Q completion	Self Yes	No	By Staff	Other Child	PersonOutside Centre
Laghman Omar Bin Khatab State Centre	82	5	0	1	0
Laghman Asahad Central SC	65	0	0	0	0
Laghman SC	47	1	12	0	0
Laghman State Centre	14	2	7	0	0
Laghman Imam Bughari	16		0	0	0
Nooristan Islamic State Centre	0	0	0	0	0
Nooristan Asahad Abad State Centre	0	0	0	0	0
Nooristan Nandool State Centre	0	0	0	0	0
Nooristan Usama Kantiva State Centre	0	0	0	0	0
Herat Imam Abu Hanifa State Centre	182	3	2	0	0
Herat Khuaja Abdullah Ansari	29	3	1	0	0
Herat Hazrat Hamar Bin Yasir State Centre	12	1	2	0	0
Ghazni Sultan Mohammed State Centre	49	0	0	0	0
Ghazni Saad Bin Mahaz	36	0	0	0	0
Logar Khalid Bin Walid SC	92	7	6	0	0
Kunduz State Centre	20		22	0	0
Kunduz Harest Korean Office State Centre	0	9	3	0	0
Takhar SC	0	12	12	0	0
Paktya SC	6	0	0	0	0
Parwan Chareka	16	1	15	2	0
Nangarhar Darunadua SC	56	2	24	1	4
Nangarghar Zaid Bin Hares SC	39	1	0	0	0
Nangarhar Usama Bin Zaid	59	2	0	0	0
Nangarhar Masab Bin Omair	4	C	0		0
Nangarhar Imam Bukhari SC	56	6	5	2	2
Nangarhar Shahid Mullawi Habib ulRahaman SC	38	0	2	3	0
Kunnar Hazrat Usman SC	17	9	0	0	0
Kunnar Hazrat Shaikh Jmil ul Rahaman SC	12	11	12	0	0
Kunnar Dar ul Arqam SC	26	2	0	2	0
Tahia Makastan SC	222	3	3	0	0
Kabul Allaudin	61	5	0	0	5
Kapisa	44	3	0	0	0
Wardak Kota Hashro District	2	0	0	0	0
Bagdhis Marhab Street	0	15	0	0	15
Bagdhis Qula e now	4	0	1	0	0
Farah	22	0	0	0	0
Abu Baker Sediq SC	8	8	5	3	0
Faia Abad SC	10	0	0	0	0
Badakhstan SC	6	0	0	0	0
Faiz Abad SC	6	0	0	0	0
Baghlan SC	0	17	17	0	0
Sumia	1	0	0	0	0
Fatma Alzahra SC	5	8	12	0	0
Total	**1364**	**136**	**163**	**14**	**26**

Annex B- Data from Girls' Questionnaires

Q1-Girls Numbers	Numbers
Bagdhis Marhab Street	12
Herat Imam Abu Hanifa SC	2
Kabul Allaudin	18
Kapisa	1
Kunnar State Centre	36
Kunnar Khadira Akbary SC	68
Kundiz Harest Korean SC	5
Kundiz State Centre	8
Kunduz Hayat State Centre	5
Laghman State Centre	5
Laghman State Centre	19
Nangarhar Abdullah Bin Abbas SC	17
Nangarhar	2
Nangarhar Usama Bin Said SC	14
Nooristan Usama Aos Kantiva SC	24
Nooristan Islamic State Centre	9
Nooristan Asahad State Centre	22
Tahhar State Centre	15
Fatma AL Zahara SC	17
Sumia SC	13
Badakhshan SC	2
Total	**314**

Q2 Girls no. by age	4	6	8	10	12	15	18	
Bagdhis Marhab Street	0	1	0	4	6	0	0	
Herat Imam Abu Hanifa SC	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
Kabul Allaudin	0	0	0	3	12	3	0	
Kapisa	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
Kunnar State Centre	0	0	0	18	14	4	0	
Kunnar Khadira Akbary SC	0	3	15	21	4	0	0	
Kundiz Harest Korean SC	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	
Kundiz State Centre	0	0	1	2	4	1	0	
Kunduz Hayat State Centre	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	
Laghman State Centre	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	
Laghman State Centre	0	1	7	6	0	0	0	
Nangarhar Abdullah Bin Abbas SC	0	1	5	0	9	2	1	
Nangarhar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Nangarhar Usama Bin Said SC	0	0	0	3	7	3	0	
Nooristan Usama Aos Kantiva SC	0	0	2	6	2	10	2	2D/K
Nooristan Islamic State Centre	0	0	1	3	2	0	2	
Nooristan Asahad State Centre	0	0	3	1	1	2	4	
Tahhar State Centre	0	2	4	6	3	0	0	
Fatma AL Zahara SC	0	0	0	1	0	13	3	
Sumia SC	0	0	0	0	1	7	5	
Badakhshan SC	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	
Total	**1**	**8**	**46**	**79**	**65**	**48**	**18**	**265**
%	**0.4**	**3**	**17.4**	**30**	**25**	**18.11**	**6.8**	**100**

Q3 Girls -Length of Stay	DK	1	2	3	4	6	8	
Bagdhis Marhab Street		12	0	0	0	0	0	
Herat Imam Abu Hanifa SC		1	0	0	0	1	0	
Kabul Allaudin		3	1	0	12	3	0	
Kapisa		0	2	0	0	0	0	
Kunnar State Centre		0	0	0	2	26	1	
Kunnar Khadira Akbary SC		0	40	0	0	0	0	
Kundiz Harest Korean SC		5	0	0	0	0	0	
Kundiz State Centre		8	0	0	0	0	0	
Kunduz Hayat State Centre		5	0	0	0	0	0	
Laghman State Centre		3	0	0	0	0	0	
Laghman State Centre		9	0	0	0	0	2	
Nangarhar Abdullah Bin Abbas SC		0	0	0	0	17	0	
Nangarhar		0	0	0	0	0	0	
Nangarhar Usama Bin Said SC		0	0	0	0	7	3	
Nooristan Usama Aos Kantiva SC	4	1	0	1	3	7	0	
Nooristan Islamic State Centre		1	1	1	1	3	1	
Nooristan Asahad State Centre		2	6	3	6	0	0	
Tahhar State Centre		8	0	0	0	0	0	
Fatma AL Zahara SC		2	2	3	1	3	3	
Sumia SC		0	0	0	1	0	11	
Badakhshan SC		0	0	0	0	0	2	
Total		**60**	**52**	**8**	**26**	**67**	**23**	**236**
%		**24.2**	**22**	**3**	**11**	**29**	**10**	**100**

Q4 Girls- Reasons for Placement	Death of Father	Death of Mother	Divorce	Old/dis abled	Poverty	Oth er
Bagdhis Marhab Street	10	4	0	0	11	
Herat Imam Abu Hanifa SC	2	0	0	0	0	
Kabul Allaudin	14	4	1	1	1	
Kapisa	1	0	0	0	0	
Kunnar State Centre	36	0	0	0	0	
Kunnar Khadira Akbary SC	65	0	0	0	0	
Kundiz Harest Korean SC	4	1	0	0	0	
Kundiz State Centre	7	1	0	0	0	
Kunduz Hayat State Centre	3	0	0	0	0	
Laghman State Centre	5	0	0	0	0	
Laghman State Centre	16	1	0	0	1	
Nangarhar Abdullah Bin Abbas SC	14	0	2	0	0	
Nangarhar	2	0	0	0	0	
Nangarhar Usama Bin Said SC	8	1	0	0	0	
Nooristan Usama Aos Kantiva SC	10	10	1	0	1	
Nooristan Islamic State Centre	7	0	0	0	1	
Nooristan Asahad State Centre	12	10	0	0	0	
Tahhar State Centre	15	0	0	0	0	
Fatma AL Zahara SC	13	1	0	0	2	
Sumia SC	11	1	0	0	0	
Badakhshan SC	2	0	0	0	0	
Total	**257**	**34**	**4**	**1**	**17**	**313**

Q5 Girls - Placement by whom?	Father/ Mother	Grandfather	Uncle/ Aunt	Sibling	Other Relatives	
Bagdhis Marhab Street	10	4	0	0	11	
Herat Imam Abu Hanifa SC	1	1	0	0	0	
Kabul Allaudin	11	1	6	1	0	
Kapisa	3	0	0	0	0	
Kunnar State Centre	0	10	16	0	0	
Kunnar Khadira Akbary SC	65	0	0	0	0	
Kundiz Harest Korean SC	2	0	2	1	0	
Kundiz State Centre	8	0	0	0	0	
Kunduz Hayat State Centre	5	0	0	0	0	
Laghman State Centre	4	0	0	1	0	
Laghman State Centre	16	0	0	1	0	
Nangarhar Abdullah Bin Abbas SC	1	0	13	2	0	
Nangarhar	0	1	1	0	0	
Nangarhar Usama Bin Said SC	0	3	1	1	0	
Nooristan Usama Aos Kantiva SC	7	14	3	1	1	
Nooristan Islamic State Centre	1	4	4	0	0	
Nooristan Asahad State Centre	6	7	8	0	0	
Tahhar State Centre	13	0	1	1	0	
Fatma AL Zahara SC	8	0	2	1	3	
Sumia SC	1	1	11	0	0	
Badakhshan SC	1	1	0	0	0	
Total	**163**	**47**	**68**	**10**	**15**	**303**
%	**53.8**	**15.5**	**22.3**	**3.3**	**0.05**	**100**

Q7 Girls- Stay Before?	Home	Relatives	Other Centre	Street	Other	
Bagdhis Marhab Street	10	2	0	0	0	
Herat Imam Abu Hanifa SC	1	0	3	0	0	
Kabul Allaudin	14	4	1	0	0	
Kapisa	1	0	0	0	0	
Kunnar State Centre	29	2	0	0	0	
Kunnar Khadira Akbary SC	68	0	0	0	0	
Kundiz Harest Korean SC	3	0	0	0	0	
Kundiz State Centre	8	0	0	0	0	
Kunduz Hayat State Centre	5	0	0	0	0	
Laghman State Centre	5	1	0	0	0	
Laghman State Centre	17	0	0	0	0	
Nangarhar Abdullah Bin Abbas SC	14	0	0	0	0	
Nangarhar	1	0	0	4	0	
Nangarhar Usama Bin Said SC	10	1	0	1	0	
Nooristan Usama Aos Kantiva SC	21	2	1	0	0	
Nooristan Islamic State Centre	8	1	0	0	0	
Nooristan Asahad State Centre	2	0	0	0	0	
Tahhar State Centre	15	0	0	0	0	
Fatma AL Zahara SC	15	0	0	0	0	
Sumia SC	10	2	0	0	0	
Badakhshan SC	1	1	0	0	0	
Total	258	16	5	5	0	284

Q8 and 9 Girls - Read and Write	Read write	Read write	School	School
	Yes	No	Yes	No
Bagdhis Marhab Street	3	9	12	0
Herat Imam Abu Hanifa SC	2	0	2	0
Kabul Allaudin	18	1	19	0
Kapisa	1	0	1	0
Kunnar State Centre	32	0	32	0
Kunnar Khadira Akbary SC	67	0	7	39
Kundiz Harest Korean SC	2	3	4	1
Kundiz State Centre	4	4	8	0
Kunduz Hayat State Centre	0	5	3	0
Laghman State Centre	5	0	5	0
Laghman State Centre	17	1	18	0
Nangarhar Abdullah Bin Abbas SC	17	0	17	0
Nangarhar	2	0	2	0
Nangarhar Usama Bin Said SC	12	0	11	0
Nooristan Usama Aos Kantiva SC	25	0	3	21
Nooristan Islamic State Centre	9	0	0	9
Nooristan Asahad State Centre	22	0	0	22
Tahhar State Centre	3	12	13	1
Fatma AL Zahara SC	8	9	15	2
Sumia SC	11	1	12	1
Badakhshan SC	2	0	0	2
Total	**262**	**45**	**184**	**98**

Q12 Girls- Play	Time To Play Yes	Time to Play No	
Bagdhis Marhab Street	12	0	
Herat Imam Abu Hanifa SC	2	0	
Kabul Allaudin	18	0	
Kapisa	2	0	
Kunnar State Centre	34	0	
Kunnar Khadira Akbary SC	64	6	
Kundiz Harest Korean SC	5	0	
Kundiz State Centre	8	0	
Kunduz Hayat State Centre	5	0	
Laghman State Centre	5	0	
Laghman State Centre	18	0	
Nangarhar Abdullah Bin Abbas SC	9	5	
Nangarhar	0	2	
Nangarhar Usama Bin Said SC	9	1	
Nooristan Usama Aos Kantiva SC	8	18	
Nooristan Islamic State Centre	0	9	
Nooristan Asahad State Centre	1	20	
Tahhar State Centre	14	0	
Fatma AL Zahara SC	14	0	
Sumia SC	13	0	
Badakhshan SC	2	0	
TOTAL	**243**	**61**	**304**
%	**80**	**20**	**100**

Q13 Girls- Play Time	30 mins	1hr	2hrs	3hrs	4hrs	
Bagdhis Marhab Street	9	2	0	0	0	
Herat Imam Abu Hanifa SC	2	0	0	0	0	
Kabul Allaudin	0	0	14	4	0	
Kapisa	0	0	0	0	0	
Kunnar State Centre	28	2	0	0	0	
Kunnar Khadira Akbary SC	0	62	0	0	0	
Kundiz Harest Korean SC	0	3	0	2	0	
Kundiz State Centre	0	8	0	0	0	
Kunduz Hayat State Centre	5	0	0	0	0	
Laghman State Centre	5	0	0	0	0	
Laghman State Centre	18	0	0	0	0	
Nangarhar Abdullah Bin Abbas SC	3	5	0	0	0	
Nangarhar	0	1	0	0	0	
Nangarhar Usama Bin Said SC	0	12	0	0	0	
Nooristan Usama Aos Kantiva SC	0	7	4	0	0	
Nooristan Islamic State Centre	0	3	0	0	0	
Nooristan Asahad State Centre	0	0	0	0	0	
Tahhar State Centre	0	4	11	0	0	
Fatma AL Zahara SC	0	10	4	0	0	
Sumia SC	0	1	12	0	0	
Badakhshan SC	0	2	0	0	0	
Total	**70**	**122**	**45**	**6**	**0**	**243**
%	**28.8**	**50.2**	**18.5**	**2.5**	**0**	**100**

Q11Girls- Subjects Studied	Language/ Math	Geog/ History	Religious Courses	Arts	Other	
Bagdhis Marhab Street	12	0	2	1	0	
Herat Imam Abu Hanifa SC	2	2	1	0	0	
Kabul Allaudin	19	20	20	20	20	
Kapisa	1	1	1	1	1	
Kunnar State Centre	28	28	29	6	2	
Kunnar Khadira Akbary SC	65	66	63	3	11	
Kundiz Harest Korean SC	5	0	5	4	1	
Kundiz State Centre	7	1	5	6	4	
Kunduz Hayat State Centre	5	0	4	5	0	
Laghman State Centre	5	1	0	0	0	
Laghman State Centre	17	0	18	11	1	
Nangarhar Abdullah Bin Abbas SC	9	9	9	0	4	
Nangarhar	2	2	2	0	0	
Nangarhar Usama Bin Said SC	10	10	10	10	4	
Nooristan Usama Aos Kantiva SC	5	6	17	0	1	
Nooristan Islamic State Centre	0	0	8	0	0	
Nooristan Asahad State Centre	0	0	21	0	0	
Tahhar State Centre	15	0	15	5	0	
Fatma AL Zahara SC	14	7	12	3	0	
Sumia SC	13	13	13	8	2	
Badakhshan SC	2	2	2	2	0	
Total	**236**	**168**	**257**	**85**	**51**	**797**
%	**29.6**	**21.1**	**32**	**10.6**	**6.4**	**100**

Q14 Girls- Indoor Activities	Stories	Drawing	Drama	others	
Bagdhis Marhab Street	6	0	0	4	
Herat Imam Abu Hanifa SC	1	0	0	1	
Kabul Allaudin	18	18	18	18	
Kapisa	0	2	0	0	
Kunnar State Centre	5	30	6	3	
Kunnar Khadira Akbary SC	0	68	7	3	
Kundiz Harest Korean SC	5	2	0	0	
Kundiz State Centre	6	0	0	0	
Kunduz Hayat State Centre	4	1	0	1	
Laghman State Centre	5	2	1	1	
Laghman State Centre	15	4	2	5	
Nangarhar Abdullah Bin Abbas SC	1	15	0	0	
Nangarhar	0	1	0	0	
Nangarhar Usama Bin Said SC	6	10	0	0	
Nooristan Usama Aos Kantiva SC	11	4	1	0	
Nooristan Islamic State Centre	2	2	0	0	
Nooristan Asahad State Centre	16	6	0	0	
Tahhar State Centre	10	4	0	3	
Fatma AL Zahara SC	9	3	3	1	
Sumia SC	1	11	1	0	
Badakhshan SC	2	0	0	0	
Total	123	183	39	40	385
%	31.9	47.5	10.1	10.1	100

Q15 Girls- Closest Relatives	Mother/ Father	Sibling	Aunt/ Uncle	Cousin	Other	
Bagdhis Marhab Street	10	1	0	2	0	
Herat Imam Abu Hanifa SC	0	0	2	0	0	
Kabul Allaudin	15	6	6	0	0	
Kapisa	1	0	0	0	0	
Kunnar State Centre	27	4	0	0	0	
Kunnar Khadira Akbary SC	12	30	3	0	0	
Kundiz Harest Korean SC	3	1	1	0	0	
Kundiz State Centre	6	0	2	0	0	
Kunduz Hayat State Centre	5	0	0	0	0	
Laghman State Centre	1	0	0	0	0	
Laghman State Centre	7	1	0	0	0	
Nangarhar Abdullah Bin Abbas SC	9	8	1	0	0	
Nangarhar	1	0	1	0	0	
Nangarhar Usama Bin Said SC	11	1	0	0	0	
Nooristan Usama Aos Kantiva SC	9	6	6	0	0	
Nooristan Islamic State Centre	1	0	6	0	0	
Nooristan Asahad State Centre	7	14	0	0	0	
Tahhar State Centre	13	1	0	0	1	
Fatma AL Zahara SC	14	2	0	0	0	
Sumia SC	1	9	1	0	0	
Badakhshan SC	1	0	1	0	0	
Total	**154**	**84**	**30**	**2**	**1**	**271**
%	**56.8**	**31**	**11.1**	**0.73**	**0.34**	**100**

provided by such kinsfolk is of an acceptable standard is quite another matter. However, alternatives for care and support of children with their own family members should be promoted.

> "Our country has lagged behind because our people were entangled in fighting among themselves. All our miseries and troubles are because of the fighting. It was the war that took our fathers and made us orphans, affected our economy, destroyed our houses and burned our places and separated us from our brothers and sisters."
> **FGD 7-12 year old boys, Logar orphanage**

Afghans under the age of 28 have known nothing but war during their formative years. The number of Afghans who have known their country at peace is now smaller than those who have known war for most, if not all of their lives – at least half of the population of Afghanistan is under the age of 18.

Economic deterioration and increasing dependence upon support from a number of sources characterises the social landscape of Afghanistan - support from families, from charity, arranging early marriages, remittances, begging, migration in search of livelihoods and children working.

There is no systematic network of harmonised child protection arrangements. Instead, there tends to be localised application of varying interpretations of Islamic law and traditional codes of justice. Without a degree of harmonisation of the rule of law and availability of and accessibility to social services to children and families that are at least fairly standard across the country, no social justice or a feeling of belonging or of safety will be possible.
Emerging from this study, children can be at risk from a range of poverty-linked factors :-

i) As a direct result of primary, grinding poverty, particularly female-headed households are quite simply unable to provide food, shelter and clothing to children dependent upon them.
ii) To be denied education when families cannot afford to send their children to school or/and cannot afford to buy school materials, clothes or books
iii) When women remarry and form a reconstituted family and the child/ren are not accepted by the new husband or the family of the deceased father take the children
iv) Parental unfitness - e.g. drug abuse

As in all nations suffering the rigours of conflict and of transition, it is very noticeable that some families manage to stay together despite enormous adversity whilst others simply succumb to hardship and break up as a family.

It does seem however, that the hallowed, tried and tested family and community networks have been severely fractured by the events of the past 23 years and families, however resilient, are breaking up. New social problems are also in evidence, such as psycho-social distress occasioned by exposure to war and, domestic violence, and drug abuse. The government of Afghanistan needs to find a way to preserve civil society without relying on informal secondary lines of defence that can no longer be depended upon to assist families in abject poverty and despair.

New ways of supporting families and protecting children need to be found – one of the most serious challenges facing Afghanistan at present is to formulate realistic, effective and sustainable family support and child protection mechanisms and measures, if the nation's most valuable resources are to be preserved.

3.1 What keeps families together?

In present-day Afghanistan, a number of resources are mobilised to maintain the integrity of families.These nclude:-

- Family support from extended family members, (sorely tried and under threat)
- Remittances from relatives working abroad
- Both mothers and children begging
- Early marriage arrangements of young girls
- Child labour
- Donations from charitable organisations

The present initiative being undertaken by the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs and UNICEF in the realm of social protection is in a position, through the national assessment, to identify abuses both of children and to the



CHILDREN DEPRIVED OF PARENTAL CARE IN AFGHANISTAN - WHOSE RESPONSIBILITY?

Report on a national assessment of the situation of children deprived of parental care in institutions in Afghanistan